TRADE AND INDUSTRY

20 April 1972 Volume 7 No 3 10p

The Trade Drive in Switzerland

Preparing for Europe—A million pounds of confidence

UK overseas trade: March unit value and volume index numbers

Wholesale price index: March output prices rise slightly

Supplement: Programme of trade promotions 1972-74

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HOME NEWS AND FEATURES

83 The Trade Drive in Switzerland
84 Ulster's 'mini-factory' building programme
84 New industry for Government Merseyside estate
84 Further interim report on Pergamon Press Ltd.
85 A million pounds of confidence
86 New projects promise more jobs for Cwmbran
86 Record attendances at The Design Centre
86 New industry for Wrexham
87 The Minister for Industrial Development, Mr Christopher Chataway, writes:
88 DTI's Ministerial team
90 Choice of sites for runways at third London airport
90 Concorde 002 to visit Australia and New Zealand
90 Aircraft noise: new report by Noise Advisory Council
90 New Chairman for Metrication Board
90 Official appointments
91 Anglo-Portuguese Industrial Co-operation Committee
91 Applications for temporary exemption from import duty
91 'EFTA Bulletin' reports on non-candidates negotiations
92 Moneylenders Acts 1900–1927
92 Anti-dumping application on magnesium
92 Importation of naphtha from the Soviet Union
92 Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI
93 POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
94 GOVERNMENT SURPLUS SALES

STATISTICS

95 Index to statistics
96 The economy: selected indicators
97 Turnover of the motor trades in February
98 United Kingdom trade in March
103 Monthly report of the economic situation
104 Tourist arrivals in February
104 New Business Monitor for watches and clocks
106 Unit value and volume index numbers for February

Programme of Trade Promotions 1972-74 i-lvi

108 Business Monitor
109 Wholesale price index numbers—output prices rose a little in March
112 Cinema admissions and takings in December and the year 1971
112 Registrations of British and foreign films
113 Output in the wool textile industry
114 Production of man-made fibres in February
114 Production in the cotton industry

TRADE PROMOTION

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS
115 UK aerospace exhibit at Hanover—visit of DTI Minister
115 British Industrial Exhibition for Hong Kong
115 British goods all set for Denmark
115 Good follow-up business anticipated from Tripoli Fair
115 DTI laboratory in satellite link up during Tokyo pollution show
116 First powder coating event
116 More exhibits and floor space at Amsterdam Boat Show
117 Instruments worth $400,000 shipped direct to customers from stand
117 MISSIONS AND TOURS
118 EXPORT ORDERS

TRADE INFORMATION

120 United Kingdom and Tunisia. Chile debt re-negotiations—extended or medium term contracts not insured by ECGD. United Kingdom aid to Developing Countries. US market information sources. Federal Republic of Germany. Irish Republic: electricity strike

TARIFF AND TRADE NOTICES

126 **Australia:** Special advisory inquiry on resins of the propylene type. Tariff Board (Dumping) inquiry on fibreglass insect screening
121 **Belgium:** Fertilisers
127 **Brazil:** Customs tariff amendments. Duty exemptions
127 **British Honduras:** Supplies (Control) (Prices) Regulations, 1972
127 **Colombia:** Prior deposits reduced. Tariff amendments
126 **Fiji:** Importation of rabbits
121 **France:** Global quotas for imports. Value added tax: animals of the equine species
122 **Germany, Federal Republic of;** Import licensing. Increase in tobacco tax. Increase of mineral oil tax
121 **Gibraltar:** Food and drugs regulations—skimmed milk with non-fat milk
125 **Indonesia:** Import duties
122 **Irish Republic:** Merchandise marks—ceramic ware
123 **Israel:** Tariff amendments. Purchase tax
124 **Malaysia, Federation of:** Import control. Customs duties. Sales tax
124 **Mauritius:** Import control
125 **New Zealand:** NAFTA—elimination of margins. Emergency Protection Authority report
122 **Nigeria:** Exchange control. Prohibited imports. Customs and excise duties. Customs tariff changes
124 **Saudi Arabia:** Labelling of vegetable oils
125 **Singapore:** Import control. Customs duties
123 **South Africa, Republic of:** Customs tariff changes
128 **United States:** Food quality. Nutrition labelling. Firework devices. Textile care labelling. Lamps and reflective devices. Accelerator control systems
128 **Uruguay:** Temporary additional surcharges cancelled
123 **Zambia:** Import control

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The Trade Drive in Switzerland

The second of two articles by Mr. P. D. Stobart, MBE, Director of Export Promotion in Switzerland and Liechtenstein

In last week's article in *Trade and Industry* I outlined the background to the Trade Drive in Switzerland, and drew attention to the attractions of this small but extremely affluent country as a market. I also explained that the Trade Drive was a selective operation unlike the traditional British Week. A number of product targets were chosen as being those which appeared to offer the greatest opportunities for the expansion of our exports to this market. On the consumer goods side, the following were chosen:

Floor coverings
Furniture and furnishings
Domestic electrical equipment
Hi-Fi and colour TV
Women's and children's clothing (where Switzerland is already our best export market)
Foodstuffs.

Market reports were prepared on them and were made available to industry at home. Not all these targets came to fruition because industry did not in all cases feel able to follow them up with a special promotional effort. However, the more important of them were included in the Trade Drive programme. Clothing and furniture and furnishings received the attention which their importance in this market justifies.

The opening of the consumer campaign

The consumer campaign opened with a large British joint venture stand mounted under the auspices of the Clothing Export Council with DTI support at the IMODA clothing fair in Zürich in October 1970. This was shortly followed by an inward mission to Britain of Swiss hosiery and knitwear buyers. The organisers, the British Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group arranged for the visitors to make contact with no less than 45 manufacturers. Indeed, many such new contacts were established, and it is significant that knitwear was one of the items which sold particularly well during the promotions in the stores in September, and extra supplies had to be rushed in. Another mission which was of foodstuffs' buyers visited Britain in February 1971 at the invitation of the British Food Export Council.

1971 opened with a bang in the form of extensive promotions in the Zürich store of the Jelmoli group and in their Grand Passage store in Geneva. The décor of the stores, which were well stocked with British consumer goods, had as its theme, 'The Avengers', a series which is run on Swiss TV under the title, 'Schirm, Charme und Melone' (Umbrella, Charm and a Bowler Hat) which easily lent itself to plagiarizing as 'Schirm, Charme, und Jelmoli'. British goods were displayed on four floors of the store and organised in stores within a store sectors, which included such attractions as the 'Harrods Food Hall', where Jelmoli did a roaring trade and reported a total turnover in British food specialities alone of over Swiss Francs 1 million. The young set were well catered for in the mod and trendy 'Tara King Boutique', and also in Jelmoli's large clothing department, 'Spotlight', in which over half of all clothing on display was British. In addition, Jelmoli organised a large English restaurant 'Piccadilly Grill', and a very creditable English pub, the 'Duke of Wellington', which was so well frequented that they continued to run it for some time after the end of the store promotion. Simultaneously, displays of British

(*continued on next page*)

The Fashion Spectacular in Zurich was an immediate success.

One of the many attractive window displays in the Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich.

consumer durable goods were mounted by the British National Export Council in premises adjacent to these stores.

The main consumer promotions

The main consumer promotions, however, came in the second half of September with store events covering no less than 545 separate retail outlets all over the country. There were no supporting events in these various towns, nor were the stores chosen situated only in certain target area streets. A high proportion of the participating stores were personally visited by Commercial Officers from the various posts in Switzerland. (Perhaps it should be explained at this point that at the end of 1970 control of British export promotion services in Switzerland was transferred from the Embassy in Berne to a special Directorate of which I am the head, as well as being concurrently Consul General in Zürich.) Display material was provided free of charge, and a contribution was made to many of the firms' advertising costs. Thus, whereas the old style British Week could be described as being a high density concentration of effort over a restricted geographical target area, the Trade Drive concept which we followed was of a lower density concentration over the whole country. Extra buying figures are still being assembled, but we can be confident that the promotions resulted in well over £1 million extra being bought. We are also encouraged by seeing a good deal of increased buying since the Trade Drive, and particularly of British furniture and furnishings; but also the domestic electrical equipment field, which had presented us with some promotional problems initially, proved very successful after a special 'Hoover' promotion in some 200 department stores and retail outlets throughout Switzerland during October and November.

The Fashion Spectacular

The highlight of the consumer campaign was a Fashion Spectacular planned and produced by the Clothing Export Council with the backing of the DTI. It took place at the Kongresshaus in Zurich, with two performances a day for four days. Three thousand, two hundred and forty tickets were sold and, in addition, there were press and gala performances by invitation. The Spectacular took more the form of a fashion ballet than a conventional fashion show, and by its novelty, humour and sheer professionalism went down extremely well with the sophisticated Zürich audiences.

Outward missions from Britain which visited Switzerland during the Trade Drive year included a greater or lesser proportion of firms producing consumer goods. There were missions from the British Furniture Manufacturers' Club, the Bristol and West Exporters' Club, the British Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group, and also from the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Birmingham and Dundee.

Switzerland's position as a centre for specialized trade fairs was emphasised by British participation on a large scale in two further IMODA clothing fairs in Zurich in March and October, in the International Cycle and Motorcycle Exhibition in Zürich in February, and in the IGEHO Hotel and Catering Equipment Exhibition at which the British Carpet Federation's excellent stand, although aimed primarily at buyers of contract carpeting, proved to be of great interest to the domestic purchaser also.

How can one assess the results of the Trade Drive as regards consumer goods? The first point and most measurable result was the substantial amount of extra buying which I have mentioned above. Secondly, the inward and outward missions, as well as participation in fairs certainly established a whole range of contacts which would probably never otherwise have been made.

This article is one of a series dealing with aspects of overseas markets which are of continuing importance to Britain. The largest markets will be dealt with by more than one article. The next article will describe the market offered by Peninsular Spain.

Lastly, the Fashion Spectacular provided an excellent means of emphasising the fact that the British clothing industry and its young designers represent a relatively new, gay and ever inventive trend in our industrial life. If the British image has thus become rather an exciting one, particularly as regards the younger generation, this fact can only be to the benefit of our exporting industries in this field.

Ulster's 'mini-factory' building programme

THE Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce has announced that 'mini-factories' dotted across the country are envisaged under an extensive industrial building programme aimed at stimulating expansion in small industry.

The programme, details of which were announced on April 11, is being undertaken during the next few years by the Ministry of Commerce on behalf of the Local Enterprise Development Unit (LEDU), the machine set up over a year ago on a regional basis—Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western—to provide drive for progress in small firms.

LEDU's proposals involve the acquisition of 25 two-factory sites for development both by LEDU and individuals who want to build their own premises; the building in the fairly near future of 12 advance factories on selected sites; the construction of 16 nursery workshops in groups of four; an overall programme which the chairman of LEDU, Mr. John Waddell, said has already got under way with land acquisition negotiations, and site work on four of the factories.

In all, said Mr. Waddell, it is a £¼ million programme for the expansion of small manufacturing or ancillary service industries where the employment emphasis is clearly for men. 'Over the next few years this imaginative package will mean modern, pocket-sized plants being set up in many of Northern Ireland's smaller towns and villages, areas not large enough to support major industry. Streamlined factory units such as these should enable companies to attain greater production targets and achieve their full potential.'

New industry for Government Merseyside estate

THE Department of Trade and Industry have announced that Uniflex Furniture Ltd. have purchased the 15,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Department's behalf on the Knowsley Industrial Estate, Liverpool. The company manufactures a wide range of medium priced dining room and bedroom furniture.

Work is already being commenced on a 17,000 sq. ft. extension to the factory and it is expected that over 100 people will be employed in the completed unit when full production is reached. This labour force will be almost entirely men.

Further interim report on Pergamon Press Limited

A FURTHER interim report by the inspectors appointed to investigate the affairs of Pergamon Press Limited was published on April 11.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, decided, after careful consideration, that it is in the public interest that this further report be published.

The report is available through HMSO price £2.25p (by post £2.36½p).

PREPARING FOR EUROPE—5

A million pounds of confidence

This article is one in a series showing how firms are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. The series describes preparations being made by managements throughout Britain, in different industries and with labour forces ranging from tens to thousands. Each article deals with one or more aspects of 'Preparing for Europe'. The complete series will cover sales and marketing, design and production, purchasing, distribution, and implications for trade in the home as well as export markets.

Company:	Monarch Textiles Ltd. (and Paul Steiger Ltd.)
Address:	Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts.
Products:	Ready made net and sheer curtains
Labour force:	250
Turnover (1971):	£1.1 million
Exports:	Nil
Chief markets:	United Kingdom

MONARCH Textiles are gearing themselves to sell £1 million of curtains a year in Europe. They aim to achieve this figure over the next three to five years. Until a few months ago, the company exported practically nothing.

To appreciate fully the extent of this ambition and Monarch's confidence in the future, one must go back a little in time.

Once, there was only the Paul Steiger curtain making up factory at Mildenhall, Suffolk. In June 1970, Paul Steiger's turnover was some £350,000 virtually all from sales in the UK. It was then that Harry Constable became the company's managing director. Turnover trebled in the following year and a decision was taken which would radically change the company's future.

'We decided then to become the best curtain net manufacturers in the country,' says chairman Dennis Smith. 'To rely on others for the knitting and finishing processes, as we had been doing, makes a company dependent and vulnerable, and can also hamper growth. We looked at some powerful vertically integrated German companies, had discussions with ICI and other yarn manufacturers and decided there was scope for us to do the same.'

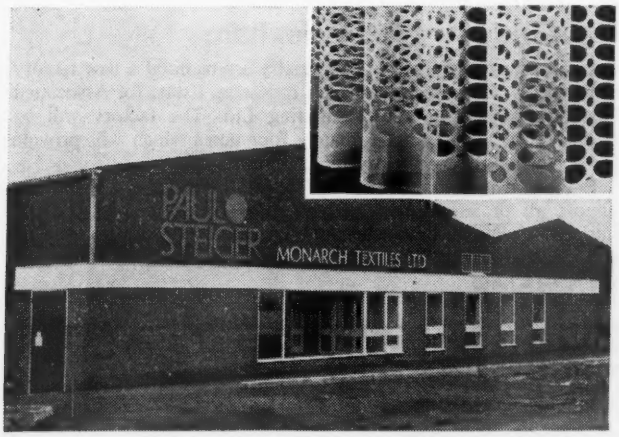
A new manufacturing company—Monarch Textiles—was formed early in 1971 and massive investment planned. Paul Steiger will continue as a satellite making up unit, a marketing company and as the brand name.

Vertically integrated

In what has traditionally been a cottage industry in this country, Monarch Textiles was conceived as a purpose-built, fully vertically integrated factory at Kirkby-in-Ashfield. 'It is the only one of its kind in this country,' reckons Harry Constable, 'and probably the most modern curtain net plant in Europe.'

'The whole operation is done under the same roof. The yarn comes in through one door, is warped, knitted, washed, dried, dyed, finished, stitched, inspected and stocked or despatched through another door at the other end.'

Layout has been carefully designed for continuous efficient production, with enough space to ensure that there is room for expansion in the future. At the planning stage, extra plots were bought on the site specifically because of European prospects and the possibility of Britain joining the EEC.



Exterior of the newly completed Monarch Textiles factory at Kirkby-in-Ashfield. The factory is already in production and will be officially opened later this month. Inset picture shows the vision net style of the Paul Steiger range of curtains which aroused much interest in Europe.

£1 million investment

The project represents a million pounds worth of investment—half of it for the factory and site and the other half for the most modern and versatile machinery available. Production started in January. The complex will be finished and officially opened later this month while full production will be reached before the end of the year.

Several factors pointed to Kirkby-in-Ashfield. It was an Intermediate Area which offered building and training grants. An idc was immediately granted and the local authority were extremely helpful. Nottingham, the centre of the industry, was only 12 miles away. Labour was readily available—in particular skilled labour with experience of the industry.

Inside the factory are 16 of the most modern and versatile warp knitting machines and two machines for the dyehouse, all from West Germany. The remaining equipment has been supplied by British firms.

Confidence

'A lack of confidence in themselves often stops managements making investment decisions,' believes Dennis Smith. There is certainly no lack of confidence at Monarch. The company is totally committed to a policy of expansion. Last year turnover was £1 million and exports were negligible. When the new plant is fully operational, production capacity will then be the equivalent of £3 million turnover.

'Looking at the home market alone, this project might seem over-ambitious,' admits Harry Constable, 'but this is where Europe comes into the picture. Our machines are highly versatile, capable of many patterns and designs. Some are dual-purpose and able to produce the heavier weights required for the Continent and Germany in particular. We are confident of our ability to sell to Europe.'

Over the next year the company is aiming for an annual UK sales figure of £2 million. This would mean winning around 23 per cent of the home market instead of this year's share of about 14 per cent. It is also the limit that the home market can be expected to take. The remaining million must therefore be sold overseas—and Monarch have decided the best prospects are in Europe.

Output from machines now installed is already committed.

(continued on next page)

PREPARING FOR EUROPE
continued

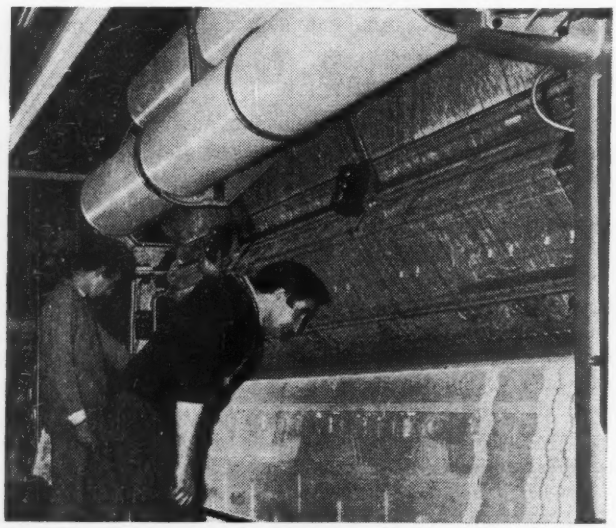
During the past few months the company has been selling forward production from machines still to be delivered. The final phase of Monarch's project is the production of a Paul Steiger range of curtains for sale in Europe.

Sales drive

While the plant is working up to full capacity a concerted sales drive is being carried out in EEC and EFTA countries. Monarch use ICI's Silver Seal yarns and are collaborating closely with ICI in Europe. In particular they are making use of ICI's extensive researches into European markets for ways of extending distribution.

From visits to Europe, Monarch have learned many detailed but important points about continental tastes and requirements. They found a particularly warm reception for their range of vision nets which could become top sellers on the Continent.

In January Monarch showed for the first time at the Household Textiles International Exhibition in Frankfurt. They were the only British net firm with its own stand.



One of the new machines installed at Monarch's factory shown in the picture producing patterned Raschel net curtains.

'Since the exhibition many firm orders have come in from Germany, France and Holland,' says Harry Constable. 'In the first couple of months these amounted to some £25,000 but, what is more important, there have been many follow-up inquiries and keen interest is being shown by prospective buyers.'

Agents are being appointed in Germany, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Initially Monarch aim to attract buyers of the larger European chain stores. They feel well placed to sell on price,

Exciting prospects

Sales now being made to Europe are at UK prices. This means that Monarch are able to absorb the CET (which is about 17 per cent) as well as freight costs. From April 1973–July 1977 this CET will be removed in stages. Not surprisingly, Monarch are keen to get into Europe.

'We intend Paul Steiger products to be the best obtainable at the price,' says Dennis Smith. 'I am confident that we shall achieve this and prove that our new production unit is the most efficient in Europe. The reception we have been given so far, particularly at Frankfurt, has been more than encouraging. Our future, especially when Britain becomes a member of the European Community, is very promising and exciting.'

New projects promise more jobs for Cwmbran

Two new projects have been put in hand in Cwmbran which will mean work for 200 and 26 people respectively.

Forbes Electrical Industries Ltd. of Battersea, have occupied a factory of 20,000 sq. ft. erected in advance of requirement by the Cwmbran Development Corporation on their Avondale Industrial Estate, Cwmbran in the Intermediate Area. Forbes Electrical Industries manufacture electrical components including TV interference suppressor chokes for all types of domestic appliances. They are expanding their operations and have transfered completely to Cwmbran. Employment for some 50 men and 150 women is expected to arise from the project within two to three months.

Alloy Racing Equipment Ltd. of Mitcham, Surrey are to occupy a factory of 5,000 sq. ft. also erected by the Cwmbran Development Corporation on their Avondale Industrial Estate. They are extending their operations and will transfer completely to Cwmbran. Occupation of the factory is already in process and employment will in due course be available for about 26 people, 20 of whom will be men.

Record attendances at The Design Centre

ATTENDANCES at The Design Centre in London's Haymarket during the year ending March 31 have broken all existing records. Over 1½ million people visited The Design Centre during the year, an average of nearly 5,000 a day. The total attendance of 1,539,398 continues the upward trend of previous years and is an increase of more than 24 per cent over the 1,235,290 visitors recorded during 1970-71. The daily average of 4,966 represents an increase of more than 1,000 over last year when a daily average of 3,959 was recorded.

The Design Centre is run by the Design Council as a showcase of the best designed modern British consumer goods. Recent Design Centre displays have included a major exhibition of products available for export which has attracted a large number of overseas visitors.

New industry for Wrexham

THE Department of Trade and Industry are to build a new factory of 54,000 sq. ft. on their Wrexham Industrial Estate for Associated Heating Engineering and Ventilating Ltd. The factory will be erected on a site of approximately four acres which will provide for expansion of the factory in due course.

Employment will be provided in due course for 200 people, almost all of whom will be men. The company have already initiated a pilot training scheme at Wrexham in order to build up a nucleus of skilled labour in preparation for their occupation of the new factory.

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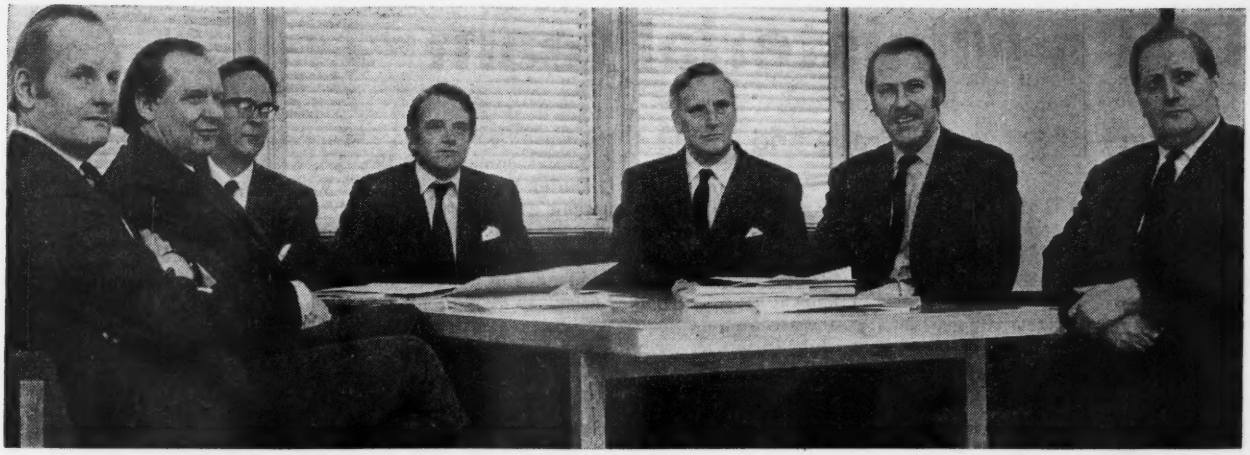


The new Minister for Industrial Development, Mr. Christopher Chataway, on April 12 met for the first time senior members of the DTI's Industrial Development Executive, which he heads. In the picture are (left to right): Mr. Richard Bullock, Mr. Lawrence Tindale, Mr. Jack Rampton, Mr. Chataway, Mr. Gordon Richardson, Mr. Anthony Grant and Mr. Raymond Prosser.

The Minister for Industrial Development, Mr. Christopher Chataway, writes:

As work gets under way at the new Industrial Development Executive we have no illusions about the range and the depth of the problems ahead of us. At the same time there can be no doubt either about the unique opportunity that now exists for carrying through industrial revival, from which every region can benefit.

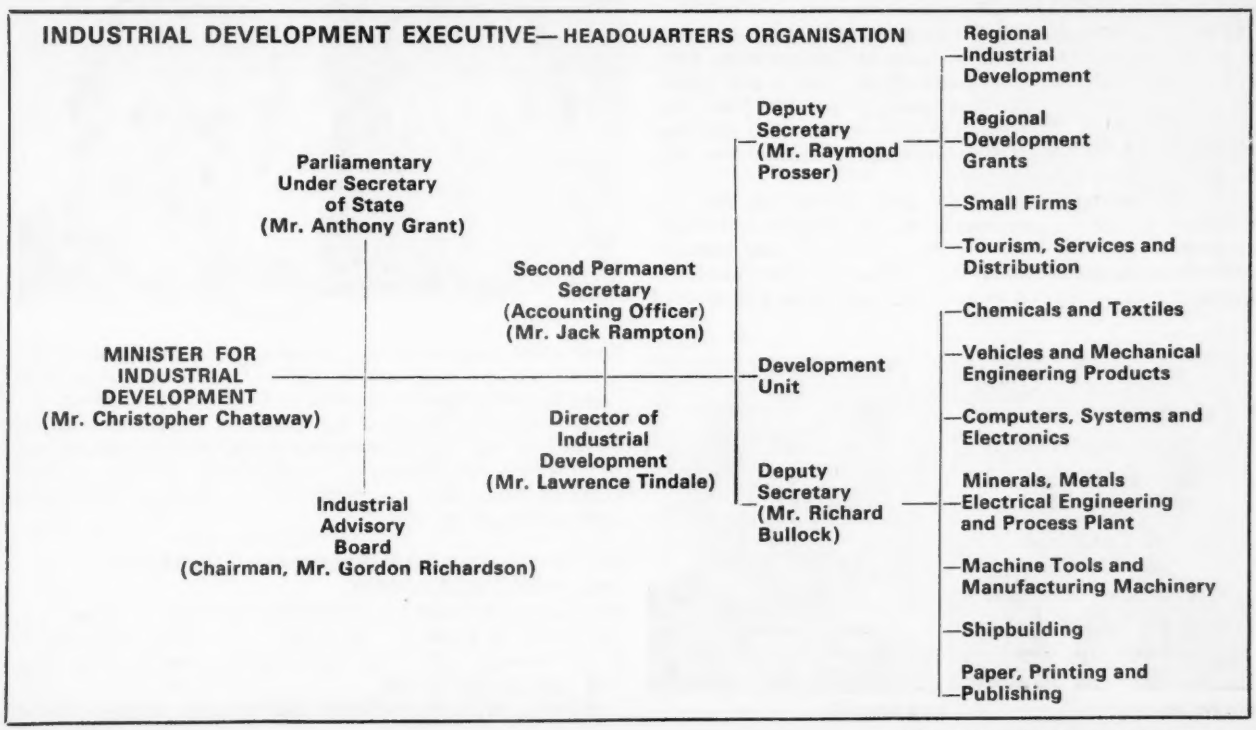
It will be the job of the new Executive to ensure that industry is ready and equipped to meet this challenge and to see that those parts of the country which have been experiencing industrial decline share fully in this revival. We start with many advantages. Firstly, industry throughout the country has been given substantial incentives to invest and modernise. Secondly, the new incentives to Assisted Areas are larger and will be more effective than ever before. Thirdly, we have substantially extended the coverage of the Intermediate Areas so that by increasing the incentives we forestall any industrial decline. Fourthly, we have recognised the importance of helping industry already within the Assisted Areas to be modern and expansion-minded. We have therefore made the new benefits available to firms already there as well as to firms moving in. Finally, we have improved our administrative organisation in particular so as to make the Selective Assistance that Government can give in the Assisted Areas as effective as possible.

The main features of the new organisation are that we are introducing business expertise at all levels including the very top and that we shall have units whose specific task will be assessing and advising on the overall development programme for each region and for the country as a whole.

We are also intending to devolve much more of the administration of government advice and assistance to the regions themselves.

We have got to make full use of our resources in manpower and be equipped with the most up-to-date machinery to make the most of the opportunities of Common Market membership. We must make sure too that every part of the country has the chance to share in this process of regeneration.

This is the aim of these reforms. They are fundamental changes. I am determined to see that they work.


INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE— HEADQUARTERS ORGANISATION
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Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Mr. Anthony Grant)
Second Permanent Secretary (Accounting Officer) (Mr. Jack Rampton)
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DTI's Ministerial team

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

The Rt. Hon. John Davies, was appointed Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on October 15, 1970. He is a former vice-chairman and managing director of Shell-Mex and BP and a former Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry. Mr. Davies, who is 56, was elected Member of Parliament for Knutsford (Cheshire) at the general election in June 1970 and became a member of the Cabinet as Minister of Technology on July 28.

A chartered accountant, Mr. Davies joined the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (now the British Petroleum Company) in 1946 and was posted shortly afterwards to Stockholm. He later served the company in Paris. In 1960 he was appointed a Director of BP Trading Ltd. and became managing director of Shell-Mex and BP the following year. In February 1962 he was appointed vice-chairman and managing director, a position he held until taking up his post as first Director-General of the CBI in 1965. He relinquished that position in September 1969 to become an executive director of Hill Samuel.

Mr. Davies

Mr. Davies has served as a member of the National Economic Development Council, the Council of Industrial Design, the British National Export Council, the Public Schools Commission and the Council of the University of Sussex. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and has received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Sussex. He speaks French, German and Swedish.

Educated at St. Edward's School, Oxford, he served during the war, first in the 9th Armoured Division and later on the staff of the Combined Operations Experimental Establishment.

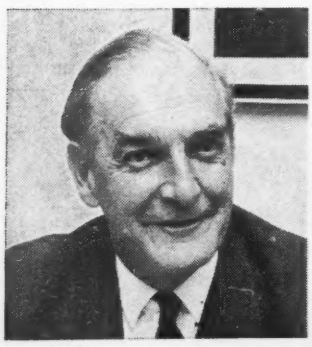
Minister for Trade

The Rt. Hon. Michael Noble is responsible for commercial policy at home and overseas. He is in charge of overseas trade, EEC, exports, shipping policy and marine matters, and is also responsible for competition policy and company law. Mr. Noble was appointed President of the Board of Trade in June 1970, and when the Department of Trade and Industry was formed later that year became Minister for Trade.

He was Secretary of State for Scotland 1962-64, and was previously a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Scottish Whip, assistant Government Whip and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Scotland. Before becoming Member of Parliament for Argyllshire in 1958, Mr. Noble was a member of the Argyll County Council from 1949 to 1951 and chairman of the Scottish Unionist Party 1962-3.

During the war Mr. Noble was commissioned in the RAFVR, became an authority on bombing, worked with the planning staff of the C-in-C Bomber Command, and was on Lord Tedder's staff with the Allied Air Force. After the war, he returned to farm in Scotland and became chairman of the Scottish Wool Growers Society. In 1964 he joined the board of Associated Fisheries, and later became chairman.

Mr. Noble was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford.



Mr. Noble

Lord Limerick

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade

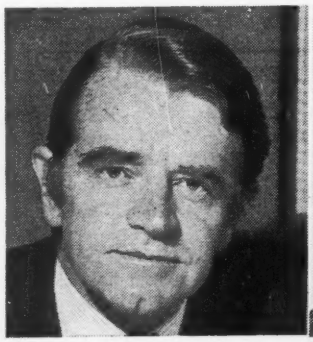
The Earl of Limerick, was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. He has been a Director of Kleinwort Benson Ltd., of Robert Benson Lonsdale & Co. Ltd., of Airlease International Management Ltd. and of the London Advisory Board of the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. Lord Limerick qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1957.

He has served as Deputy Chairman of the British National Export Corporation and as a Member of Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Minister for Industrial Development

The Rt. Hon. Christopher Chataway is head of DTI's Industrial Development Executive and has responsibility for industrial development, private industry, manufacturing and service industries, regional industrial and commercial development, small firms and tourism.

Born in 1931, he was educated at Sherbourne School and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in politics, philosophy and economics. He subsequently became a newscaster with Independent Television News and then a reporter and commentator on current affairs with BBC Television. In 1958, Mr. Chataway was elected to the London County Council as a representative for North Lewisham, and served for three years, being returned by the same borough as Member of Parliament in 1959. He became Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Power in 1962 and later in the year was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education. He continued as Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the newly formed Department of Education and Science until 1964. Between 1964 and 1966 Mr. Chataway was opposition front bench spokesman on Overseas Development.



Mr. Chataway

Mr. Grant

He successfully contested the Chichester by-election and was returned by the same Constituency in the 1970 general election. In 1970 Mr. Chataway was appointed Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and was responsible for general broadcasting policy and the Post Office.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development

Mr. Anthony Grant (46) was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in June, 1970, and became Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade when the Department of Trade and Industry was formed.

Educated at St. Paul's School and Brasenose College, Oxford,

Mr. Grant became a solicitor in 1952, following wartime service in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He was a member of the Wider Share Ownership Council.

Mr. Grant entered Parliament in 1964 when he won Harrow Central, and was an opposition whip from 1966-70, a Finance Committee whip and a 'pairing whip'. He was a member of the House of Commons committee which considered the provisions of the 1967 Companies Act.

He is a Freeman of the City of London, a liveryman of the Court of the Guild of Freeman.

Minister for Industry

Mr. Tom Boardman, Member of Parliament for Leicester South West since November 1967, was born in 1919 and was educated at Bromsgrove School.

Mr. Boardman was with the Northamptonshire Yeomanry from 1939-46 and served in Europe. While in Normandy in 1944 he was

Mr. Boardman

Mr. Emery

awarded the Military Cross. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1947, and became a director of a number of companies.

As a back-bencher in Parliament, Mr. Boardman was particularly interested in trade and finance matters. He was Chairman of the Conservative back-bench Trade Committee and was also an executive of the 1922 Committee.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry

Mr. Peter Emery, Member of Parliament for Honiton, born in 1926, was educated at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, USA, and Oriel College, Oxford, He was joint founder and first secretary of the Bow Group. Mr. Emery entered Parliament as the member for Reading in 1959 and was joint secretary of the 1922 Committee from 1964-65. He was opposition spokesman for the Treasury, economics, and trade from 1964-66 and held at different times the posts of joint vice-chairman of the Conservative Power Committee, vice-chairman of the Conservative Industry and Finance Committees.

Mr. Emery has been a director of Property Growth Insurance, and of Phillips Petroleum Companies in the UK. He has also been the director of the Institute of Purchasing and Supply, Secretary-General of the European Federation of purchasing and chairman of the Consultative Council of Professional Management Organisations.

Minister for Aerospace

Mr. Michael Heseltine is responsible for aerospace and civil aviation as well as space policy and research and development. Aged 39, he was educated at Shrewsbury School and Pembroke College, Oxford, where he read Politics, Philosophy and Economics and became President of the Oxford Union. During national service he was commissioned in the Welsh Guards. Subsequently, as chairman and managing director of Haymarket Press he built up one of the largest independent trade and technical publishing companies in the country.

Mr. Heseltine was elected Member of Parliament for Tavistock, Devon, in 1966. In 1968 he became vice-chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Transport Committee and the following year was made opposition spokesman on transport. After the election of 1970 he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of

Mr. Heseltine

Mr. Onslow

Transport, and in November 1970, he became Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Department of the Environment.

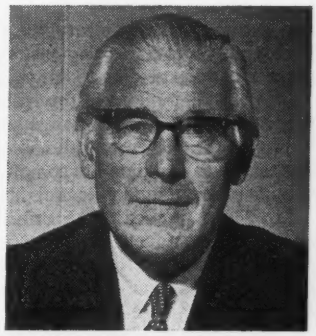
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace

Mr. Cranley Onslow, who is 45, was educated at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford, where he gained an honours degree in history after service as an officer in the 7th Hussars. In 1951 he joined the Foreign Service and was posted to Burma two years later. He returned to London in 1956 to work at the Foreign Office until 1960, when he resigned to enter politics. He was elected MP for Woking in 1964, and was returned by the same constituency in the 1966 and 1970 general elections. He had been chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Aviation Committee since 1970, having been a member since 1964.

Minister without Portfolio

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Drumalbyn was appointed Minister without Portfolio in October 1970, and is the DTI's chief spokesman in the House of Lords. Born in 1908, he was educated at Edinburgh Academy, Fettes College, and Trinity College Oxford, where he was a Scholar, a double first, and a Rugby football blue.

He began his business career with J. & J. Colman Ltd., and managed its Turkish branch from 1933-35, and was on its export branch in London from 1936-39. In 1939 he was commissioned in the Cameron Highlanders, TA, and later went to the Staff College.



Lord Drumalbyn

He entered the House of Commons in 1945, representing Dumfriesshire, and was a Scottish Whip from 1945-55. He was joint Under-Secretary of State for Scotland from 1955-60; Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, 1960-62; Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, 1962-63; and Minister of State, Board of Trade, 1963-64.

Lord Drumalbyn has been chairman and president of the Commonwealth Producers' Organisation, a member of the BBC General Advisory Council, chairman of the Advertising Standards Authority, and deputy-president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and chairman of its Overseas Policy Committee.

Information on 'T & I' material

Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry*—such as the date on which a particular article was published—should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1 (Tel. 01-222 7877 ext 3038). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry*.

Choice of sites for runways at third London airport

FOUR possible sites for the runways at London's third airport at Maplin Sands are described in a consultative document published by the Department of the Environment on April 12. All the sites are on reclaimed land at Maplin with a difference of three miles between the most southerly and the most northerly. Maps show the likely impact of noise in each case, and there are calculations of the number of households likely to be affected in varying degrees, and the itemised costs for each site. On the basis of latest information and forecasts about quieter aircraft and air traffic routeing set out in the document the noise nuisance at Maplin is likely to be far less than the Roskill Commission forecast made on the basis of the evidence available at the time they were sitting. This is the case whichever of the four sites is chosen (at worst some 1,400 households within the 35 NNI— the level of 'low annoyance'—compared with 20,000 forecast by Roskill and 700,000 at Heathrow now; and no more than 50 within the 45 NNI—the level of 'moderate annoyance'). As between the sites, the further north east the airport is the less the number of people affected by noise but the greater the cost. The consultation document does not indicate a decision or state a preference for a particular site.

In a foreword, Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment, explains that to enable the Government to make a fully informed judgment on runway siting they are publishing the various options for comment. This is possible in this case because, unlike many public works projects, the publication of alternatives does not give rise to blight.

The document is being sent to local authorities in Essex and Kent, to the members of Parliament for the areas concerned, and to a wide range of other interested bodies; copies are also available on request from DOE Headquarters (TLA Division, Room P3/008B, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1). Any comments should be forwarded to the same address not later than June 2. Mr. Walker points out that the decision on runway siting is urgently needed to enable work on the project to go ahead; he aims to complete the process of discussion within two months.

Concorde 002 to visit Australia and New Zealand

THE British registered prototype Concorde 002 will undertake in June a major overseas demonstration tour covering a number of countries and extending to Australia and New Zealand.

This was announced in the House of Commons on April 10 by Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Industrial Development, who was asked what steps the Minister was taking to facilitate the completion of negotiations between the manufacturers of and potential purchasers of Concorde.

Mr. Grant replied: 'The British and French Governments are giving the manufacturers every assistance. The British registered prototype will undertake in June a major overseas demonstration tour covering a number of countries and extending to Australia and New Zealand. Lord Jellicoe, the Lord Privy Seal, will be making an official visit to Australia and will join the tour to arrive there in Concorde. The Royal Air Force will be providing support aircraft for the tour. The full facilities of the British and French diplomatic posts will also be made available to the manufacturers. I am sure that the House will wish this important tour every success.'

Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, is to fly in Concorde 002 on April 22 to Hanover (see page 115).

Aircraft noise: new report by Noise Advisory Council

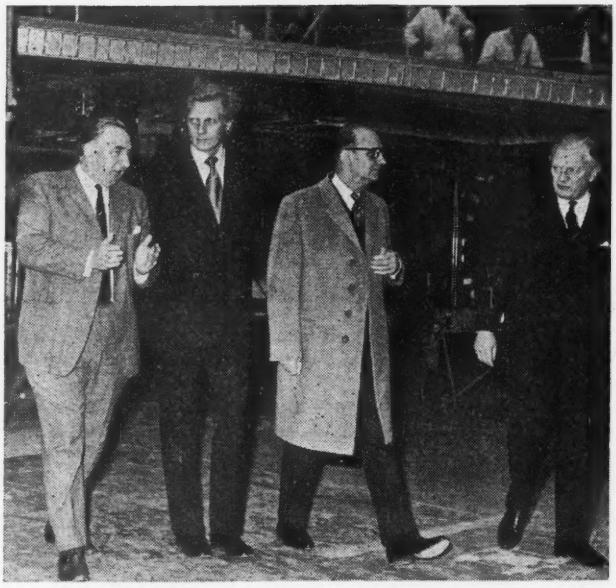
'DON'T change the Noise and Number Index yet' sums up the advice given in a report,* published on April 12, by the Noise Advisory Council's Research Sub-Committee. Mr. Michael Heseltine, the Minister with special responsibility for aircraft noise, has said that he accepts the conclusions of the report.

The Noise and Number Index (NNI) has been widely used in the UK to measure the nuisance due to aircraft noise since it was devised for the Wilson Committee on Noise in 1963. The report of the Second Survey of Aircraft Noise Annoyance around London (Heathrow) Airport, published last August, suggested that the amount of annoyance due to a given level of air traffic around Heathrow seemed to be less in 1967 than in 1961. For this and for other reasons, the report raised the question whether the formula for calculating the NNI should be modified accordingly.

The Minister for Trade drew the Survey report to the attention of the Noise Advisory Council, who asked their Research Sub-Committee to advise them.

In their report to the Council, the Research Sub-Committee say that having looked carefully at all the evidence in the Survey report, their conclusion is that there was as yet insufficient statistical proof to justify a change. They recommend that further work should be done with a view to settling the doubts they had raised but that in the meantime the existing Wilson NNI should continue to be used.

* 'Aircraft Noise: Should the Noise and Numbers Index be Revised?' (London, HMSO 1972, 20p.)



After Anglo-French talks on the Concorde programme at Filton, Bristol, last week, Ministers toured British Aircraft Corporation's seven-acre Concorde assembly hall. Left to right: Mr. J. T. Jeffries, deputy chief executive of BAC's Commercial Aircraft Division, Filton; Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace; M. Jean Chamant, French Minister of Transport; and Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

New Chairman for Metrication Board

IN a written Parliamentary answer on April 13, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, announced that Lord Orr-Ewing will succeed Lord Ritchie-Calder as chairman of the Metrication Board.

Mr. Heseltine said: 'Lord Orr-Ewing, who is now deputy-chairman, has agreed to take over as chairman on the expiry of Lord Ritchie-Calder's term of office at the end of this month. Lord Ritchie-Calder had intended to serve as chairman of the Metrication Board for only three years ending February 1972. I am grateful to him for agreeing to stay on until the end of April. I would like to express our appreciation of his most valuable services as chairman in establishing the Board and seeing it working soundly and effectively.

'The Baroness White has kindly agreed to succeed Lord Orr-Ewing as deputy chairman.'

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Alderman H. J. B. Watkins of Llanidloes and Country Councillor H. Williams, of Wrexham to be members of the Wales Gas Consultative Committee.

Monopolies Commission

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has appointed Mr. Joseph Crawford a member of the Monopolies Commission.

Anglo-Portuguese Industrial Co-operation Committee

THE following communique has been issued by the Anglo-Portuguese Industrial Co-operation Committee.

'The Anglo-Portuguese Industrial Co-operation Committee held its first meeting in Lisbon on April 5 and 6, 1972.

'The Portuguese delegation was headed by His Excellency Eng. R. Martins, the Secretary of State for Industry. The British delegation was led by the Hon. Nicholas Ridley, MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State of the Department of Trade and Industry.

'This new committee, which was originally proposed by the Portuguese Secretary of State for Industry, was established by agreement between the two governments during the recent visit to London of the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. R. Patricio.

'The essential purpose of the inaugural meeting was to survey the whole field of the Portuguese industrial expansion programme and to identify the areas in which the co-operation of British industry and technology can be most effective.

'A fruitful exchange of information and views took place particularly in relation to the Aircraft, Chemical and Petro-Chemical, Engineering, Oil Refining, Power Generation and Steel Industries, and the related infrastructure.

'The discussions also covered the continued support of the British Government for export credit financing for further industrial projects in Portugal.

'The next meeting of the Committee will take place in London towards the end of this year. In the meantime close contacts in industrial and technological matters will be maintained between the two sides.'

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by May 4.

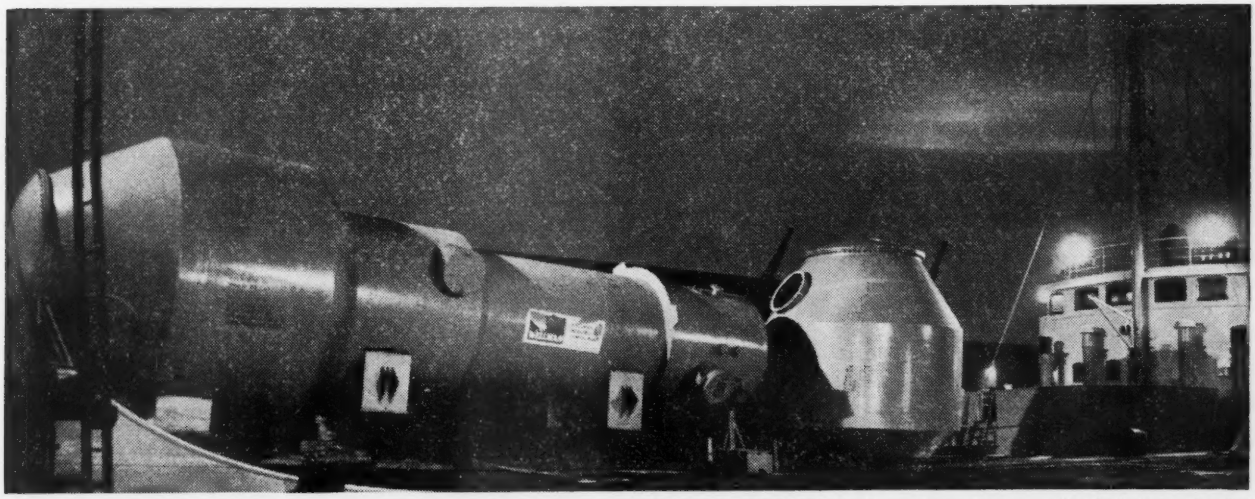
Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.40	Sodium hypophosphite	Sodium hypophosphite monohydrate (electroless nickel grade)	December 31, 1972	13888
29.04	*meso*Erythritol	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	12631
29.15	Dodecenylsuccinic anhydride, mixed isomers	Dodecyl succinic anhydride	December 31, 1972	13885
	Potassium 3,5-di(methoxycarbonyl)benzene sulphonate	Potassium salt of 5-sulphoisophthalic acid dimethyl ester	December 31, 1972	13826
29.19	Dimethyl *cis*-1-methyl-2-(1-phenylethoxycarbonyl) vinyl phosphate	Alpha-methylbenzyl 3-(dimethoxyphosphinyloxy)-cis-crotonate	December 31, 1972	13872
29.28	α-Azo-2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile	2,2-Azo-bis-2,4-dimethyl valeronitrile	December 31, 1972	13875
29.35	1-Acetylaziridine	Acetyl ethyleneimine	December 31, 1972	13874
	Diethyl 4-methyl-1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidenephosphoramidate	2-(Diethoxyphosphinylimino)-4-methyl-1,3-dithiolane	December 31, 1972	13890
29.43	P^1-Uridine-5′ P^2-glucose-1 disodium pyrophosphate	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	12634

'EFTA Bulletin' reports on non-candidates' negotiations

THE April issue of the *EFTA Bulletin* continues its diary of events in the EEC negotiations and reports on the working party discussions with the non-candidate countries held during February. Under the title 'Reflections on the future role of the non-candidate EFTA countries in European integration' it also reviews a new study of the non-candidate countries by two specialists (one Swiss and one Austrian) and gives a fairly full account of their views.

This issue also includes two additions to the revised series of 'facts and figures' supplements on member countries, Finland and Iceland being featured this month. An article on British industry by Maurice Corina, Industrial Editor of *The Times*, is the third in the series entitled 'Twelve Years with EFTA'. The final article in the series on how international treaties are implemented in EFTA countries deals with Sweden. The Bulletin also includes a review of Swiss exports to the UK and a report on EFTA trade in 1971.

Copies of the April *EFTA Bulletin* and other EFTA publications are available free of charge from the EEC/EFTA Information Unit, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877. Ext. 2480/2479).



This photograph taken at Salford docks, Manchester, shows Swenson evaporators, built by Wellman Incandescent Furnace Co. Ltd., being loaded for shipment to Portugal. They will be installed at Celulose do Nortes SARL's multi-million pound paper processing plant at present being built at Viana do Castello. Wellman received the order, worth about £¼ million, from Walmsleys (Bury) Ltd. This is the second order which Wellman has completed recently for this type of plant, the other contract being for the Javelin Paper Corporation, Newfoundland.

Moneylenders Acts 1900-1927

THE following changes have taken place during the six months from October 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972, in the list of companies which hold Orders of Exemption, issued under Section 6(e) of the Moneylenders Act, 1900.

Additions

Alliance Aluminium Holdings Ltd.
Astley Industrial Trust Ltd. (The)
Bankers Trust Factors Ltd.
British Maritime Trust Ltd.
CRCU Ltd.
Chrysler Wholesale Ltd.
Commerce International Trust Ltd.
Commercial Export Credit Co. Ltd.
Crane Securities Ltd.
DFJ Charles Ltd.
DHP Invesment Holdings Ltd.
Doria Trading Co. Ltd.
Eastcheap Investments (Manchester) Ltd.
Efdum Securities Ltd.
Gavel Finance Ltd.
Industrial Funding Trust Ltd.
Kenmar Export Ltd.
Oakmere Finance Ltd.
Oxford Finance Ltd.
Star (Great Britain) Finance Ltd.

Deletions

BPI Securities Ltd.
Bishopsgate Property & General Investments Ltd.
Close Brothers Ltd.
Dalton Barton (Scotland) Ltd.
Dorset Mortgage Loans Ltd.
Eagil Trust Co. Ltd.
East London Mutual & Investment Association Ltd. (The)
Equitable Mortgages Ltd.
GREA Real Property Investments Ltd.
Jubilee Money Society Ltd. (The)
Kingston Land Co. Ltd.
Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd. (The)
Small Industries Council for Rural Areas of Scotland.
Standard Guarantee Ltd.
Syndicate Credits (Buckinghamshire) Ltd.
Syndicate Credits (North Riding) Ltd.
Syndicate Credits (Shropshire) Ltd.
Syndicate Credits (West Sussex) Ltd.
West End Provident and Investment Society Ltd. (The)
Wharton Street Credit Services Ltd.

Change of name

Beaver Cowell & Partners Ltd., (formerly Anglo-Continental Advisory Services Ltd.)

THE following changes have taken place during the six months from October 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972, to the list of persons who hold certificates under Section 123 of the Companies Act, 1967, to the effect that they have satisfied the Department of Trade and Industry that they can properly be treated for the purpose of the Moneylenders Acts 1900 to 1927, as being persons bona fide carrying on the business of banking,

Additions

Beverley Acceptances Ltd.
Burston Finance Ltd.
Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd.
Dalton Barton (Scotland) Ltd.
Drayton Corporation Ltd.
Dunbar and Co. Ltd.
Eagil Trust Co. Ltd.
First Chicago Ltd.
Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. (The)
Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd. (The)
Standard Guarantee Co. Ltd.
United International Bank Ltd.
Western Trust and Savings Ltd.
White Weld & Co. Ltd.

Change of name

Lombard North Central Ltd. (formerly Lombard Banking Ltd.).
Societe General France Bank Ltd. (formerly Trade and Deposit Bank Ltd.)
Wintrust Securities Ltd. (formerly Wintex Securities Ltd.).

Anti-dumping application on magnesium

THE Department of Trade and Industry has made an Order (the Anti-Dumping Duty Order 1972) which came into force on April 18, 1972, and imposes an anti-dumping duty of £62 per tonne on imports of unwrought magnesium originating in the USSR.

Having completed its investigation into the anti-dumping application announced on December 8, 1971, the Department is satisfied that imports of unwrought magnesium originating in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have taken place at dumped prices; that this dumping has caused material injury to the production of commercial (C grade) magnesium alloy by the major UK producer of this material, Magnesium Elektron Ltd, and threaten to cause them further material injury; and that it is in the national interest that anti-dumping action should be taken.

The margin of dumping in this case has been assessed by reference to a fair market price of £295 per tonne. The Order allows relief to be granted where on application being made the Department is satisfied, by reference to this fair market price, that particular goods have not been dumped or the margin of dumping is less than the amount of the duty.

Copies of the Anti-Dumping Duty Order 1972 are available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 (price 3p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 5½p).

For the purpose of implementing the Order the Department has directed that proof of the country of origin shall be furnished to HM Customs and Excise in respect of unwrought magnesium exported to the United Kingdom from Bulgaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Soviet Zone of Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or Yugoslavia.

Importation of naphtha from the Soviet Union

A LICENCE has been issued for the importation from the Soviet Union of a limited amount of naphtha to test its suitability as an alternative source of supply for use in aromatics production in the United Kingdom. This licence has been granted because of the special circumstances of this particular transaction and any applications for licences on similar grounds will be considered. Inquiries should be addressed to Petroleum Division, Department of Trade and Industry.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

The Electronic Trust Ltd. and Technology Investments Ltd.
Charcon Ltd. and the pre-cast concrete interests of Tarmac Ltd.
Leeds Assets Ltd. and Richardsons Westgarth & Co. Ltd.

Reprints of 'T & I' articles

Reprints of *Trade and Industry* articles should be ordered within one week of publication from: Director of Publications (PI), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN. Reprints cost £3 for 250 copies of a page or part-page, plus 25p for each additional 125 copies; carriage extra.

POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

Trade and industry

MONDAY, APRIL 10

Industrial obsolescence

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was asked what were the factors in an area which led him to deem it to be suffering from industrial obsolescence in the sense in which that phrase was used in paragraph 29 of his White Paper, Industrial and Regional Development (Command Paper No. 4942). Mr. Davies answered 'In assessing the extent of industrial obsolescence in any area I am concerned with all the factors affecting industrial vitality both present and potential.'

Delegations from China

In answer to a request for a statement on the visits in March of delegations from Chinese Oceanography Society, the Technical Study Group of Synthetic Fibres of China, the National Machinery and Export Corporation, the Chinese Mechanical Engineering Society, and the Chinese Aeronautical Society and their contacts with the Department of Trade and Industry, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, said 'The Department welcomed and has played an active part in all these visits. I am sure that they have been successful and will contribute to the further development of trade and co-operation between China and the United Kingdom.'

EEC entry: effects on industry

A Member asked to what extent, under the present Rules and Regulations of the European Economic Community the British ball and roller bearing industry would be assisted or adversely affected on the free entry into this country from the enlarged Community of such products, so far as import restriction and tariffs were concerned. Mr. Grant replied that free entry into this country of ball and roller bearings from the enlarged Community would be accompanied by a removal of the tariffs against our exports to the Community. The effect of entry into the Community would depend on the extent to which managements in the industry took advantage of the wider market opportunities presented. Mr. Grant was also asked the total number of foreign cars imported into Great Britain; from which countries and at what total costs; what import duty was paid on them; and to what extent, on Great Britain's entry into the European Economic Community, such imports would be likely to increase. He replied: 'Information is given in the December 1971 issue of the *Overseas Trade Statistics* which shows that, in 1971, 284,000 cars, valued at £173 million, were imported, mostly from EEC countries. The amount of duty paid in 1971 is not yet available. Membership of the EEC will stimulate trade between the UK and the Six in most goods, including cars.'

Steel industry investment

Mr. Grant was asked if the Secretary of State had completed his consideration of the report of the joint steering group on steel industry investment. 'Consideration is nearly complete, and a statement will be made very soon', he answered.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11

Cash and grant system in development areas

Mr. Grant answered several questions on the operation of the cash grant system in development areas. He said that it was intended to publish an annual report on the operation of the system and that information supplementing that contained in the White Paper on Industrial and Regional Development (Cmnd 4942) would be published as soon as practicable.

The White Paper indicated that the Government intended to maintain the new system of incentives at least until the transitional period of entry to Europe was over, ie to 1 January 1978. Probably about 450 staff would be needed to administer the new Regional Development Grants but this must necessarily be an imprecise figure pending the legislation providing for the new scheme.

Asked what controls were proposed to operate on the movement of capital equipment on which grant had been paid at development area rates to locations outside development areas, Mr. Grant said 'We propose to seek powers to attach appropriate conditions for this purpose.'

Noise Advisory Council

Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, was asked whether the report of the Research Sub-Committee of the Noise Advisory Council on the proposed revision of the Noise and Number Index was to be published: He replied: 'The report will be published tomorrow. I am grateful to the Noise Advisory Council and to the Sub-Committee for the valuable work they have done and for their helpful advice. Though there are some passages in the body of the report on which expert opinion may justifiably differ, the conclusions are certainly acceptable to the Government.'

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12

Import of cartridges

A Member asked the Secretary of State what action he was proposing to take to prevent the import into this country of large quantities of foreign cartridges bearing neither indication of origin nor observing British rules of proof regarding safety warnings. 'I do not consider that the import ban suggested would be an appropriate or effective safety measure. The country of origin is not necessarily a reliable indication of quality and safety,' Mr. Davies replied.

European companies

In answer to a question on progress made by the European Commission in the direction of setting up machinery for the formulation of European companies to reach across national frontiers, Mr. Davies said that the Commission of the European Communities submitted a proposed statute for the European Company to the Council in June 1970. The proposal was sent by the Council to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their opinions. The Commission stated on February 14, 1972 that as soon as these opinions were known it would examine its proposal with a view to making such amendments as might seem desirable.

Direct reduction methods using natural gas

Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, answered a question on the use in the United Kingdom of direct reduction methods through the use of natural gas to obviate the use of the conventional blast furnace. He said: 'I am aware that various parties are interested in the exploitation of direct reduction processes for iron ore using natural gas. My understanding is that so far they have been mainly concerned with elucidating the economics of the process under UK conditions.'

Industrial development in Wales

A Member who asked Mr. Grant if a development corporation with independent finances and powers to initiate industrial growth in Wales would be set up, was told 'No. The measures announced in the White Paper on Industrial and Regional Development will apply to the

Leyland logging trucks, complete with Dyson trailers, being shipped in Ben Line's 'Benattow' at London for Tawau where they will be used for timber extraction. Wallace Bros. Trading and Industrial Ltd. shipped these vehicles which will go to Sharikat Hap Seng Sdn Bhd.

modernisation and expansion of industry in Wales as to all parts of the country.'

Hunterston Development Company

A statement was requested on the relationship of the Hunterston Development Company with the proposed Industrial Development Board. Mr. Grant said: 'I expect the Industrial Development Executive and the Scottish Industrial Development Board to take a close interest in all industrial opportunities in Scotland. The studies which the Hunterston Development Company are undertaking will clearly deserve attention in this context.'

THURSDAY, APRIL 13

Ball and roller bearings industry

Answering a question on foreign penetration, over the last 10 years, of the British home and traditional overseas markets for ball and roller bearings; what conclusions have been reached by the DTI; and what help and advice has been given to the industry, Mr. Grant said: 'Representations have been made to me by the industry about the growth in imports of Japanese bearings into this country over the last five years with a request that the Government should ask the Japanese Government to limit voluntarily the growth of bearings sales to this country. The information provided by the industry is being studied and I hope to let them have the Government's views shortly.'

Mr. Grant was then asked if he was satisfied that the depreciation allowances proposed in the Budget would be sufficient to enable the British ball and roller bearing industry to re-equip for competition in the world market. He said that the depreciation allowances formed part of a new system of grants and allowances which must be considered as a whole and in relation with other economic and fiscal measures taken by the Government. The new system was an improvement on the system it replaced. It was for the industry to decide how to take the fullest advantage of it.

In answer to a further question, he said that figures for the sales at current prices by United Kingdom manufacturers of ball and roller bearings were available for the years 1951, 1954, 1958, 1963 and 1968. In these years the percentages of the United Kingdom market met by imports were 9, 6, 7, 10 and 17 respectively.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14

Winsford Urban District

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development was asked to make a statement on the assisted area status of Winsford Urban District. He said 'The White Paper on Industrial and Regional Development (Cmnd. 4942) explained that the town of Winsford, which had hitherto been treated as a detached part of the Merseyside Development Area, would form part of the new North West Intermediate Area but that Regional Employment Premium would continue to be paid there for the time being. The Intermediate Areas and Derelict Land Clearance Areas Order 1972 (SI 1972/421) included Winsford as part of the new North West Intermediate Area with effect from March 22. It had always been our intention that the Urban District part of Winsford should continue to receive full Development Area treatment until May 2 this year with REP continuing thereafter. I am, however, now advised that SI 1972/421 had the effect of making it no longer possible to treat the Urban District as if it were a Development Area in the period between March 22 and May 2. Accordingly an Order is being laid today to exclude the Urban District of Winsford from the North West Intermediate Area for the period from now until May 2. Notice is being given pursuant to Section 1(5) of the Local Employment Act 1972 that Winsford Urban District will be treated as if it were a Development Area in that period. It is proposed in forthcoming legislation to provide that the Urban District shall also be treated as a Development Area during the period between March 22 and today, notwithstanding its inclusion as part of the North West Intermediate Area during that period.'

UK exports to Commonwealth

Mr. Davies said, in reply to a question, that the percentages of the United Kingdom's exports going to the Commonwealth in 1945, 1958 and 1971, were 35 per cent, 37 per cent and 22 per cent respectively for those countries members of the Commonwealth in 1971.

Orders for origin marking

Mr. Davies was asked how many requests he had received, in the last 12 months, for the making of orders for origin markings; and from which industries these requests had been made. He said 'Since April 1, 1971, I have received 16 requests for origin marking orders from industries making the following goods:

Shirts and pyjamas
Sporting cartridge cases
Ceramic sanitary ware
Domestic pottery
Glazed tiles
Hand tools
Domestic electrical appliances
Leather goods
Surgical instruments
Overalls
Gloves
Matches
Knitwear
Handknitting wool and rug yarns
Woven woollen cloth and garments
Smokers' lighters.'

Imports of polyester yarn

Mr. Davies told a Member who asked what representations he had received on the effect of the current levels of imports of polyester filament yarn on domestic producers; 'The principal British producers have complained of the effect of the recent high level of imports on their sales. I am considering this urgently.'

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

April 26, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneers' Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland, Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth. (Tel: 0752 69292)

Service clothing; furniture; machine tools including, planing and thicknessing machine; circular saws 2 ft and 3 ft blades; mortising and boring machines; wooden boxes and containers; primary batteries; control units and relays; kapok floats; theodolites; monocular microscopes; and many items of other general stores.

May 3/4, 1972 Vehicles, Heavy Duty and Roadmaking Equipment

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL. (Tel: 0602 54272)

Saloon cars and limousines; estate cars; light vans; tractors; trailers; coaches; dumpers; cranes; graders; fork lift trucks; heavy duty trucks; tippers; motor cycles, etc.

May 9/10, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester, Hants.

Auctioneers: Richard Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel: 03292 4211)

Clothing; textiles; kitchen equipment; furniture; scrap textiles; footwear and cordage; vehicle spares; tyres; hydraulic and ratchet jacks; charging sets; fork lift trucks; electrical, electronic and wireless spares; avometers; transformers; theodolites; alternators; binoculars; prismatic compasses; cameras and photographic equipment; wrist and stop watches; clocks; machine tools; hand tools; lead acid batteries; metal safes; wooden boxes; hydraulic shovels; air conditioning units, etc.

May 17, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Leeds Playhouse, Calverley Street, Leeds

Auctioneers: Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JH. (Tel: 053-2 20898)

Machine tools including, lathes; boring, milling and drilling machines etc.; crack detector; air compressors; transformers; circular saws; steam cleaning machines; spraying outfits; lubricating equipment; pallet transporter; power hammer; portable crane; fire fighting equipment; cable; tyres; electrical, signal and wireless equipment; MT spares; lead acid batteries; trolley jacks; tool kits and hand tools; household and kitchen equipment; ironmongery; electric fires; watches; compasses; plastic sheet 160 ft × 90 ft; tape recorders; film projectors; suction hose; jerri; cans; TEXTILES: canvas; carpets; kit bags; camp equipment; blankets-sheets; bivouac tents, etc.; CLOTHING: greatcoats; battledress; denims; raincoats; boots and shoes, etc.; HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE: chairs; tables; wardrobes; chests of drawers; desks; beds, etc.; and large quantities of miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

STATISTICS

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	April 6, 1972
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (A)	Mar. 16, 1972
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
UK balance of payments (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Mar. 9, 1972
Business names registered (A)	Feb. 10, 1972
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	April 13, 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	April 13, 1972
Chemicals industry (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Clothing: made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	April 13, 1972
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 18, 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Mar. 16, 1972
N. Ireland (M)	Mar. 30, 1972
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	Jan. 20, 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	April 13, 1972
Instalment trade credit (A)	April 14, 1971
ECGD business (Q)	April 6, 1972
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	Feb. 10, 1972
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	April 6, 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	April 13, 1972
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 3, 1972
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	Mar. 30, 1972
Household consumption (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	April 6, 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	Feb. 24, 1972
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 13, 1972
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	Mar. 16, 1972
Hire purchase business (M)	April 13, 1972
Industrial building approved (Q)	Jan. 27, 1972
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	Mar. 23, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	Mar. 30, 1972
Wales index (Q)	Dec. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Jan. 13, 1972
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 23, 1972
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	Mar. 16, 1972
Deliveries (Q)	Mar. 16, 1972
Production (M)	This week
Volume of production (M)	Mar. 23, 1972
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	April 6, 1972
Motor trades turnover (M)	This week
Office development permits (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	April 6, 1972
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	April 13, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	Mar. 23, 1972
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 30, 1972
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Mar. 2, 1972
Steel consumption (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	Dec. 23, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	April 13, 1972
Retail (M)	April 13, 1972
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Activity in the textiles industry (Q)	April 13, 1972
Cotton production (M)	This week
Hosiery production (M)	Mar. 23, 1972
Textile orders and deliveries (M)	April 13, 1972
Wholesale houses sales (M)	Mar. 23, 1972
Wool exports (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Oct. 28, 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
UK official reserves (M)	Mar. 9, 1972
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 9, 1972
Index nos. (M)	This week

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	April 6, 1972
Business Monitor titles	Dec. 23, 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Feb. 3, 1972
DTI addresses (regional offices)	Feb. 10, 1972
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	Feb. 10, 1972
Guide to DTI	Feb. 10, 1972
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official Receivers' offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	This week
Release dates of economic statistics	Mar. 30, 1972

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—
.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
£m in base year	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	112	103.6	139	131	144	145	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	132	132	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	119	136	260	214	42	13
1971	122	124.9	172	171	119	104.8	142	140	161	122 p	143 p	51	–129	–3	36
1969 4th qtr	120	123.3	147	147	114	102.9	139	145	153	127	133	91	74	2	—
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	149	148	114	103.3	135	145	146	114	133	–25	42	1	–41
2nd qtr	121	123.5	155	153	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	137	103	55	12	14
3rd qtr	120	124.3	159	158	117	104.6	140	154	156	121	134	104	44	7	—
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	120	139	83	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	118	124.3	164	161	115	102.1	138	146	148	114	146	82	41	2	–44
2nd qtr	121	125.2	170	170	119	104.4	142	139	164	122	141	–58	–114	12	38
3rd qtr	123	125.6	175	175	120	105.5	142	144	165	122	141	–36	–59	–12	6
4th qtr	124	124.3	179	178	121	107.4	144	133	166	130 p	142 p	63	4	–4	36
Aug		125.3				106.2									
Sept		126.3				105.3									
Oct		124.7				108.4									
Nov		124.4				106.8									
Dec		123.9				107.1									
1972 Jan		124.4				107.0									
Feb						106.0									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry§§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Export (¶)	Imports (‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base on index	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956				1963	1963	Series in
£m in base year							Series in thousands			4,282	4,362	£ million
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	120	130	–298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	146	159	–291
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	443
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	184	181	611
1971	114 p	153.4	*9.4*	132.4	137.7	246.4	744	129		207	197	952
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	557	194	24,275	181	171	218
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	188	24,138	183	183	114
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	583	185	24,072	175	178	75
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	586	176	24,054	199	190	204
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	186	189	88
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128	23,782	214	199	278
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.6	782	119		217	197	346
4th qtr	114 p	157.3	*9.2*	132.9	140.0	257.0	836	118		213	202	240
1972 1st qtr				134.0 p	141.6 p		877	124		207 p	213 p	
1971 Aug	117	155.3	*10.3*	133.8	139.3	248.6	781	122		215	192	
Sept	117	155.5	*9.9*	132.5	139.5	250.0	799	115		223	203	
Oct	117 p	156.4	*9.4*	132.3	139.8	250.7	813	118		216	202	
Nov	114 p	157.3	*9.2*	132.8	139.9	257.8	840	120		200	197	
Dec	114 p	158.1	*9.0*	133.6	140.3	262.6	855	116		222	208	
1972 Jan		159.0	*8.2*	134.8	141.2	265.0	872	119		208 p	204 p	
Feb		159.8	*8.1*	133.6 p	141.7 p	265.3 p	872	126		211 p	216 p	
Mar				133.7 p	142.0 p		886	126		202 p	220 p	

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries.

Turnover of the motor trades in February

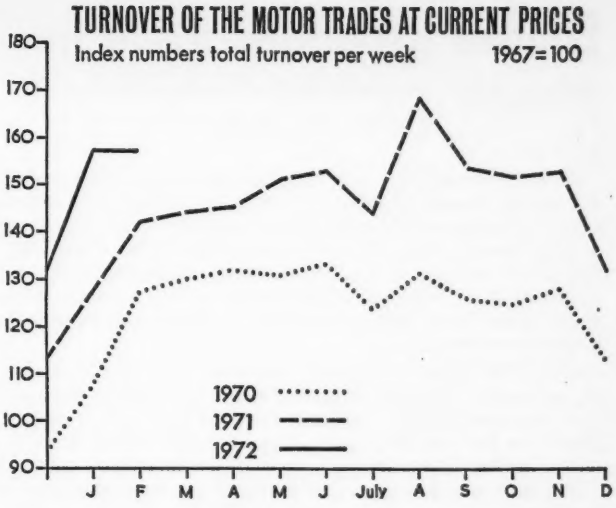
THE total turnover of the motor trades in February was 11 per cent more than in the corresponding month a year earlier. This was a smaller increase than in other recent periods, although the actual level of turnover (not seasonally adjusted) was much the same as in January and greater than in other months since the high figure for August 1971.

Sales of new vehicles in February were 11 per cent more by value than a year earlier, a considerably smaller increase than in the past few months. This almost certainly reflects supply shortages due to the effect of the power emergency on vehicle production. (These shortages may have affected inter-dealer transactions more than final sales.) The increase in sales of secondhand vehicles, at 13 per cent, was also the smallest for some months.

Other sales and receipts—mainly sales of petrol, oil and accessories and receipts from repairs and servicing—were 10 per cent more in February than in the same month last year, similar to the increase in January and the average for the year 1971.

Notes

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the effects of price changes.



Turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars.

The statistics are *not* seasonally adjusted.

INDEX NUMBERS OF TURNOVER PER WEEK AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES ON A YEAR EARLIER†

1967=100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1967 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total turnover (£4,198 million)																	
1967	100	96	106	102	97	92	99	97	106	103	109	107	100	98	101	104	87
1968	109	119	108	106	102	108	122	127	106	112	106	106	109	103	106	111	91
1969	111	109	120	113	103	102	110	116	123	116	121	110*	120	110	109	106	93
1970	126	122	132	127	121	107	127	130	132	131	133	124	131	126	125	128	113
1971	147	138	150	155	145	127	142	144	145	151	153	144	168	154	152	153	132
1972	157 ‡					157	157										
1971	17	13	14	22	19	19	12	11	10	15	15	15	29	23	22	19	17
1972	16 §					23	11										
Analysis of turnover:																	
Sales of new motor vehicles (£1,475 million)																	
1967	100	99	110	96	95	95	103	100	111	107	110	104	94	92	98	107	83
1968	109	139	102	96	99	127	144	147	94	114	99	90	102	97	102	118	76
1969	105	110	119	104	87	97	115	120	131	114	113	93*	119	100	95	90	75
1970	123	125	133	120	113	100	132	139	136	128	134	112	130	119	117	122	103
1971	155	145	159	163	153	133	150	151	158	159	159	132	194	162	161	163	138
1972	176 ‡					186	166										
1971	26	16	19	35	35	33	14	8	16	25	18	18	49	36	37	33	34
1972	24 §					40	11										
Sales of second hand motor vehicles (£766 million)																	
1967	100	93	112	106	90	79	100	99	111	107	118	111	103	104	101	101	67
1968	103	118	107	102	86	94	130	130	106	112	103	104	104	97	98	94	68
1969	100	101	112	99	88	89	104	110	118	108	111	95*	108	95	95	96	71
1970	112	112	121	114	102	92	119	121	125	123	115	110	124	109	113	114	83
1971	134	127	139	145	124	106	136	136	134	141	141	137	158	141	135	140	104
1972	141 ‡					129	154										
1971	19	13	15	27	22	15	14	12	8	14	22	24	27	29	19	23	25
1972	17 §					22	13										
All other sales and receipts (£1,958 million)																	
1967	100	94	101	104	101	95	95	93	100	98	104	108	103	101	102	103	98
1968	111	104	113	115	111	100	102	111	115	112	114	118	115	110	112	112	110
1969	121	112	124	126	121	111	110	115	120	121	130	131*	126	123	125	122	116
1970	133	123	136	137	135	118	126	126	131	136	140	139	134	137	136	137	132
1971	146	137	148	154	147	132	137	142	140	149	154	155	152	153	152	150	139
1972	148 ‡					145	151										
1971	10	11	9	12	9	11	9	13	7	9	10	11	14	12	12	9	5
1972	10 §					10	10										

† The periods consist of four weeks except those marked* which are five weeks.
‡ Index numbers for period January and February 1972
§ Percentage increase for period January and February 1972 compared with the corresponding period for 1971.

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United Kingdom trade in March

Summary

General Assesment. In March, there was a deficit on visible trade of £80 million, seasonally adjusted, substantially reflecting the adverse effects of the miners' strike on exports and high imports of coal and aircraft. For the first quarter, visible trade was in deficit at a monthly rate of £37 million. Net invisible earnings are estimated to have been running in surplus at rather over £50 million a month and, in consequence, the current account has remained in surplus over the quarter as a whole.

Exports. The value of exports in March was £720 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, a low figure influenced by the reduced level of production, and consequently of exports, caused by the restrictions on electricity usage arising from the miners' strike. In the first quarter of this year exports averaged £738 million a month, 3 per cent lower than in the final quarter of last year.

Imports. Imports in March were £800 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis. This high figure included substantial imports of coal and the delivery of two Boeing 747 aircraft.

In the first three months of this year, imports averaged £775 million a month, nearly 6 per cent higher than in the previous three months.

Note: In arriving at the export total for March, the net allowance for factors affecting recording has been provisionally assessed as nil and in consequence no adjustment has been necessary. (See Note 1(e))

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports (fob)††	Imports (fob)‡‡	Visible balance
1970	657	656	+ 1
1971	740	715	+25
1970 1st quarter	644	623	+21
2nd quarter	653	666	−13
3rd quarter	623	648	−25
4th quarter	709	690	+19
1971 1st quarter	665	687	−22
2nd quarter	762	724	+38
3rd quarter	774	715	+59
4th quarter	760	735	+25
1972 1st quarter p	738	775	−37
1971 October	772	734	+38
November	714	716	− 2
December	794	757	+37
1972 January p	742	741	+ 1
February p	751 r	784	−33 r
March p	720	800	−80
1971 Oct-Dec	760	735	+25
1972 Jan-March p	738	775	−37

†† Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowance for factors affecting recording (see Table 2).
‡‡ Includes payments for US military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments (see Table 3).
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 1A. Three-monthly averages ‖

	Exports (fob)††	Imports (fob)‡‡	Visible balance
1971 April	712	721	− 9
May	753	728	+25
June	762	724	+38
July	759	716	+43
August	769	716	+53
September	774	715	+59
October	778	723	+55
November	761	729	+32
December	760	735	+25
1972 January	750	739	+11
February	762	761	+ 1
March	738	775	−37

‖ Average of month shown and two preceding months (see Note 1(d))

Exports

General Comment. The value of exports in March of £720 million, seasonally adjusted, was lower than in recent months reflecting the adverse effects of the miners' strike and the consequent power restrictions. Because of time lags, the loss of production in the second half of February must be assumed to have led to a fall in exports in March. It is not, however, possible to quantify this effect. Exports to the United States were low in March following the high levels in the previous two months, which reflected a recovery from

TABLE 2. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values ¶ — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob) §§	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording†	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	672	−28	+13	657
1971	765	−33	+ 9	740
1970 1st quarter	657	−26	+13	644
2nd quarter	668	−29	+13	653
3rd quarter	636	−26	+13	623
4th quarter	725	−31	+15	709
1971 1st quarter	680	−29	+14	665
2nd quarter	780	−34	+15	762
3rd quarter	798	−34	+10	774
4th quarter	801	−35	− 5	760
1972 1st quarter	776	−38	—	738
1971 October	810	−38	—	772
November	759	−35	−10	714
December	832	−33	− 5	794
1972 January p	777	−34	—	742
February p	789 r	−38	—	751 r
March p	761	−42	—	720
1971 Oct.-Dec.	801	−35	− 5	760
1972 Jan.-March p	776	−38	—	738

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
§§ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.
† See Note 1(e).
p Provisional estimates.

TABLE 3. IMPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values¶ — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif) §§	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: US military aircraft Arrivals	US military aircraft Payments	Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	753	− 2	+ 1	−77	−19	656
1971	819	− 1	+ 0	−86	−18	715
1970 1st quarter	715	− 2	+ 0	−71	−19	623
2nd quarter	762	− 3	+ 0	−76	−16	666
3rd quarter	740	− 1	+ 2	−78	−16	648
4th quarter	796	− 2	+ 1	−83	−23	690
1971 1st quarter	794	− 1	+ 2	−87	−20	687
2nd quarter	822	− 1	—	−87	−10	724
3rd quarter	817	− 1	—	−84	−18	715
4th quarter	845	− 0	—	−85	−25	735
1972 1st quarter p	881	− 0	—	−85	−20	775
1971 October	846	− 0	—	−83	−28	734
November	829	—	—	−80	−32	716
December	862	—	—	−92	−13	757
1972 January p	844	− 1	—	−84	−18	741
February p	887 r	—	—	−84	−20	784
March p	913	—	—	−90	−22	800
1971 Oct.-Dec.	845	− 0	—	−85	−25	735
1972 Jan.-Mar. p	881	− 0	—	−86	−20	775

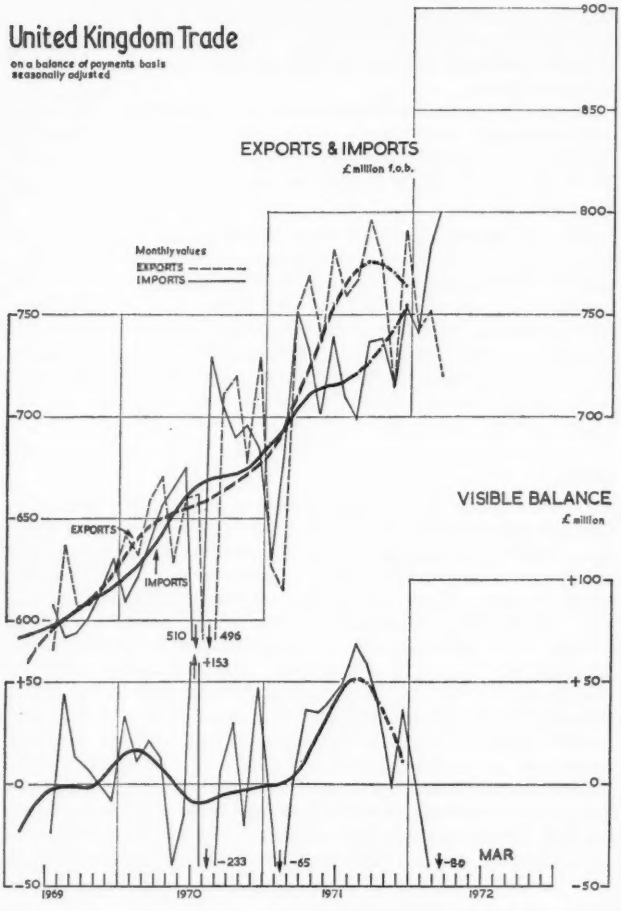
¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
§§ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.
p Provisional estimates.
Revised estimates.

the US dock strike. In part, this low March figure may be due to the renewed uncertainty surrounding the settlement of the strike. Another feature of the March figure was an exceptionally low value of exports of road motor vehicles. In the first three months of this year, exports were 3 per cent less than they had been in the previous period of three months. In both of these periods trade flows were distorted by strikes and the movement in the underlying trend is still obscure. Nonetheless, since the sharp increase in the spring of last year, the rising trend of exports seems to have flattened.

Market Pattern.§ Between the last quarter of 1971 and the first quarter of this year, exports to the sterling area fell by 15 per cent with lower deliveries to most countries and, in particular, Australia and South Africa. Exports to North America over the same period showed an increase of 8 per cent reflecting the effects of the US dock strike and the subsequent recovery. Deliveries to other main markets between the quarters showed little or no change.

Commodity Pattern.§ Exports of manufactures fell by 4 per cent between the fourth quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year. Among finished manufactures, which in total decreased by 3 per cent, exports of road motor vehicles declined by 16 per cent; in

(continued on next page)



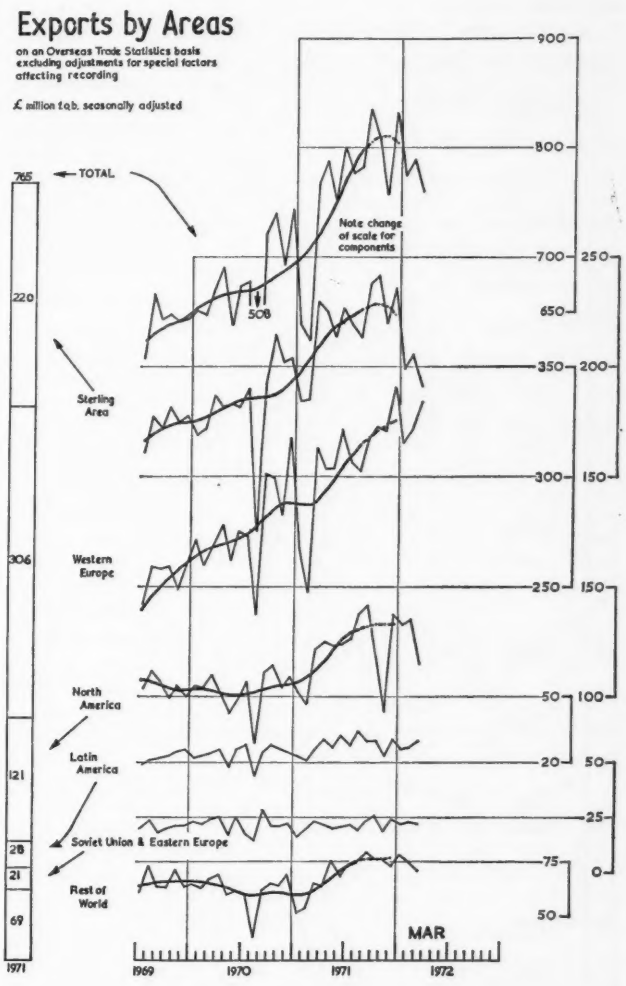


TABLE 4. Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

		Exports fob ‡	Imports cif	
			Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.
1970	1st quarter	649.5	715.4	713.5
	2nd quarter	688.0	785.0	781.8
	3rd quarter	608.5	719.3	718.8
	4th quarter	741.0	792.5	790.4
1971	1st quarter	673.4	811.3	809.9
	2nd quarter	794.9	829.3	828.4
	3rd quarter	767.4	790.0	789.3
	4th quarter	822.9	847.3	847.2
1972	January	752.8	851.4	850.8
	February	778.0 r	879.1 r	879.1 r
	March p	780.2	989.0	989.0

‡ No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 5. EXPORTS: AREAS§
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values** — £ million fob per month

		Total	Sterling area ***	Western Europe			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world ***
				Total	EEC	EFTA				
1971		765	220	306	162	116	121	28	21	69
	1st quarter	680	200	276	145	109	107	23	20	55
	2nd quarter	780	222	310	166	118	124	30	20	72
	3rd quarter	798	224	309	164	114	135	31	21	76
	4th quarter	801	232	328	174	124	119	28	23	75
1972	January	777	199	316	168	117	133	26	22	78
	February	789	205	323	174	122	135	27	23	75
	March p	761	191	334	177	127	115	30	22	71
1971	Oct.-Dec.	801	232	328	174	124	119	28	23	75
1972	Jan.-March p	776	198	324	173	122	128	28	22	75

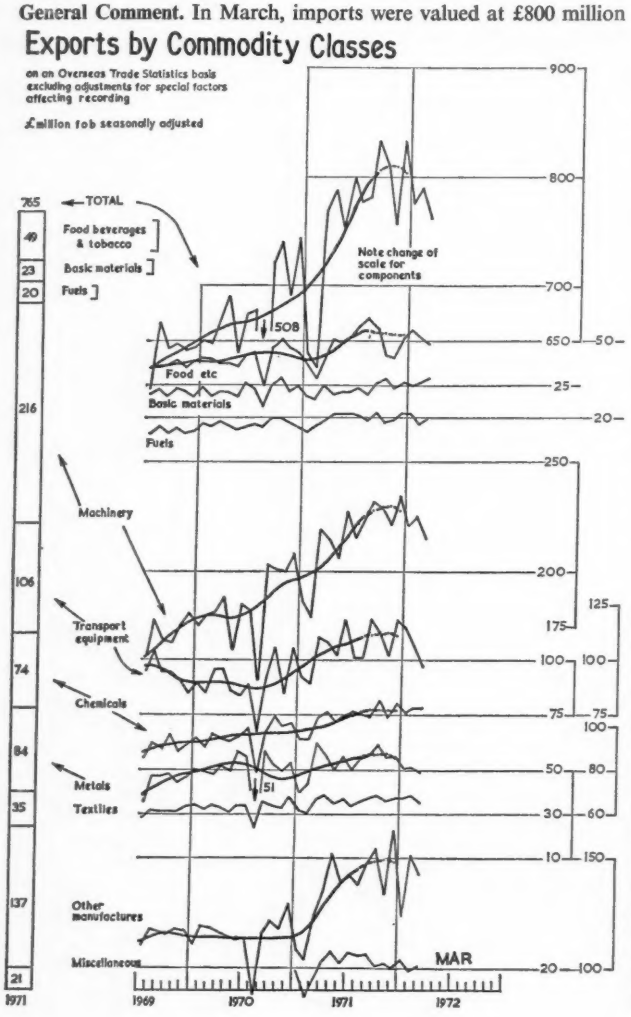
§ See Note 1(b).
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
*** See Note 1(f).
p Provisional estimates.

UK TRADE IN MARCH
continued

contrast, deliveries of ships and aircraft which tend to vary erratically increased by about 30 per cent. Exports of semi-manufactured goods other than chemicals weakened, declining by 9 per cent between the two quarters. Over the same period deliveries of non-manufactures increased by 2 per cent, reflecting a 13 per cent rise in exports of food, beverages and tobacco.

Imports

General Comment. In March, imports were valued at £800 million seasonally adjusted, an increase of £16 million on the February level. The figure was swollen by high imports of coal, valued at £17 million compared with £3 million in February and an average of £4 million a month in 1971, and the arrival of two Jumbo jets, also valued at £17 million. The arrival of these Jumbo jets brings the total for this year to three compared with five during the whole of 1971. For the first quarter as a whole, imports increased by nearly 6 per cent compared with the last quarter of last year. Although the underlying trend has been obscured by the distortions to trade which have occurred in recent months, there is little doubt that imports have continued to expand.



Commodity Pattern.§ The rise in imports between the first three months of this year and the previous three months was accounted for by increased deliveries of food, beverages and tobacco (10 per cent higher) and of finished manufactures (11 per cent higher). The expansion in food, beverages and tobacco imports was in large measure due to a sharp recovery in imports of tobacco from the United States, following the ending of the East coast dock strike, although increased imports of dairy products from New Zealand also contributed.

Among finished manufactures, imports of machinery and transport equipment, which rose by 14 per cent, accounted for almost all of the increase; within this group, the increase was largely accounted for by the arrival of the Jumbo jets and greater imports of road vehicles.

Sources of Imports.§ Imports from Western Europe continued to increase sharply, by 8 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1971 and the first quarter of this year, arrivals from EEC and EFTA growing by 9 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. Imports from North America, reflecting a recovery from the dock strike in the United States and the delivery of Boeing 747 aircraft, increased by 18 per cent. Imports from the sterling area and the other main areas were slightly below the level of the fourth quarter of last year.

§ See note 1(b).

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are

TABLE 6. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES§ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values** — £ million fob per month

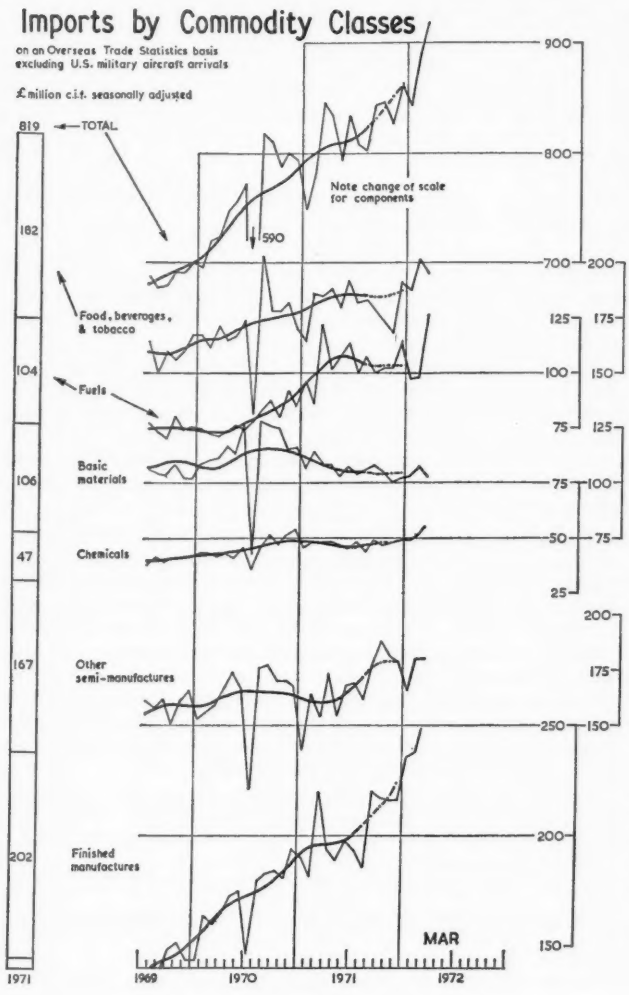
					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1971	765	49	23	20	652	322	216	82	24	74	84	35	137	21
1st quarter	680	42	21	16	585	291	196	76	21	67	78	33	113	14
2nd quarter	780	51	22	22	664	329	216	85	24	74	84	37	141	24
3rd quarter	798	58	24	21	668	332	224	82	25	75	84	35	142	26
4th quarter	801	46	26	20	690	336	228	87	24	78	88	37	150	21
1972 January	777	55	25	22	653	332	221	80	32	76	81	37	124	23
February	789	51	26	17	681	331	225	75	31	78	81	38	151	19
March p	761	49	28	20	652	313	215	64	35	78	79	35	143	21
1971 Oct.-Dec.	801	46	26	20	690	336	228	87	24	78	88	37	150	21
1972 Jan.-March p	776	52	26	19	662	325	220	73	33	77	81	36	139	21

§ See Note 1(b).
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.

now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual "Pink Book", *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1971* (Table 7 and pp. 63-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.



1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1A. Although they are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flow of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording has applied to goods shipped from October 25, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry*, August 19, 1971).

The results so far available of sample checks on goods shipped show that in November and December the new scheme achieved an appreciable reduction in under-recording though the shortfall had not entirely disappeared.

This assessment of the operation of the new scheme is based on a matching of export documents with a sample of ships and aircraft manifests. Queries about export consignments which appeared on the manifests as being shipped but for which no documents could be traced were followed up in visits by Customs Officers to exporters or agents to investigate the reasons for the apparent non-receipt of export documents.

These visits, which began in January, are being continued as part of the regular monitoring procedure and it is hoped that this

(continued on next page)

TABLE 7. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES § Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million cif per month

		Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		
						Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Miscellaneous
1971		819	819	182	104	321	106	47	167	203	202	10
	1st quarter	794	792	182	101	309	109	48	152	199	198	7
	2nd quarter	822	821	187	107	319	106	47	165	195	194	11
	3rd quarter	817	817	181	102	322	106	47	169	201	200	10
	4th quarter	845	845	177	106	334	103	48	183	216	216	14
1972	January	844	843	188	97	318	103	49	166	235	235	11
	February	887	887	201	98	339	107	51	180	238	238	7
	March p	913	913	195	126	336	102	55	180	248	248	10
1971	Oct.-Dec.	845	845	177	106	334	103	48	183	216	216	14
1972	Jan.-March p	881	881	194	107	331	104	52	175	240	240	9

§ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.

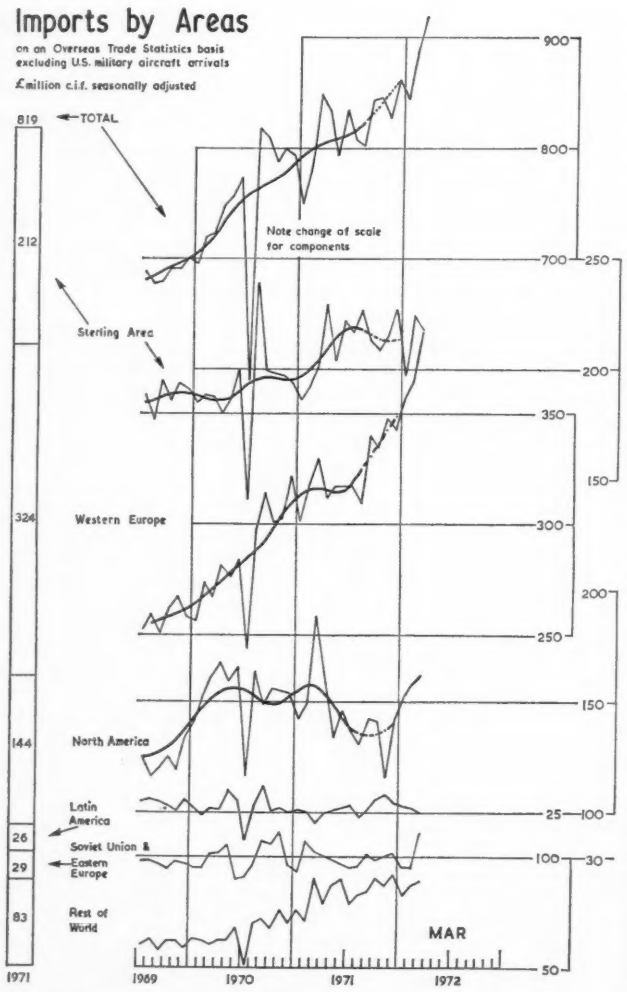
UK TRADE IN MARCH
continued

TABLE 8. IMPORTS: AREAS § Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Sterling area ***	Western Europe	North America: Total	North America: Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world ***
1971	819	819	212	324	145	144	26	29	83
1st quarter	794	792	193	315	161	160	24	31	76
2nd quarter	822	821	219	316	147	146	26	29	85
3rd quarter	817	817	219	322	137	136	26	27	82
4th quarter	845	845	217	342	133	133	31	30	91
1972 January	844	843	197	357	152	152	28	25	83
February	887	887	224	365	158	158	27	25	87
March p	913	913	213	387	162	162	25	41	89
1971 Oct.-Dec.	845	845	217	342	133	133	31	30	91
1972 Jan.-March p	881	881	211	370	157	157	27	30	86

§ See Note 1(b).
*** See Note 1(f).
p Provisional estimates.



procedure will result in further improvement in the standard of recording.

The amounts involved in the shortfall in recording which remained in November and December are estimated to be small and, at the moment, no alteration is being made to the figures already published for these months for which it was provisionally assumed that recording was virtually complete. Nor is it proposed, in view of the likelihood of improvements in the level of recording this year (partly as exporters adapt their systems more completely to the new scheme, partly through the effect of visits by Customs Officers), to depart from this provisional assumption of virtually complete recording since the beginning of this year. These provisional assumptions are being kept under review in the light of the continuing checks and should it subsequently appear necessary, adjustments will be made to the figures already published.

The speeding-up in the submission of documents, associated with the introduction of the new recording scheme, did not continue further in March, and no adjustment is therefore necessary for this aspect.

Adjustment to the figures for earlier months for factors affecting recording are shown in Table 2 and explained in the notes given in previous articles.

1(f) Libya and the sterling area. In December 1971 Libya left the sterling area. In consequence, beginning with the article on the January 1972 trade figures, details of trade with Libya, both for this year and for all earlier periods, have been excluded from the sterling area and included with the series headed 'Rest of the World' in Tables 5 and 8 of the monthly article (the tables showing export and import area statistics).

2 Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports will be published on April 28 † and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 124 to 143 in the Monthly Digest for June ‡, due to be published in the second week of July.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, March 1972, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (annual subscription £25.05).
‡ Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 60p (annual subscription £7.75).

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6,000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment. The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

Monthly report of the economic situation

THE following report on the economic situation will be published in *Economic Trends* for April at the end of the month. Unless otherwise stated, this report is based on seasonally adjusted data.

Economic prospects

In the absence of the Budget measures the rate of growth of domestic product would have been expected to slow down significantly during the year ahead. The Budget measures, however, are designed to provide a stimulus to demand sufficient to increase domestic product in the first half of 1973 by about an additional 2 per cent with the aim of ensuring that the domestic product grows at an annual rate of 5 per cent between the second half of 1971 and the first half of 1973.

Over this period the sources of expansion are expected to be widely spread between the different components of final expenditure. Consumers' expenditure will benefit directly from the cut in purchase tax rates already in effect, the increased personal tax allowances effective (with arrears) in May, and the rises in retirement pensions and other national insurance and supplementary benefits from next October. Of the other components of demand, private fixed investment, including housing, should rise substantially, encouraged by the faster growth of demand, the extension of free depreciation to all investment in plant and machinery (other than passenger cars), the increased rate of initial allowances for new industrial buildings, and the new schemes for regional development grants in the assisted areas announced at the time of the Budget. Investment in stocks, which was at a low level in 1971, should also rise sharply. The volume of exports of goods and services, which tends to grow irregularly, is expected to rise at an annual rate of about 4-4½ per cent.

Demand and activity

Information on the development of the economy in the first quarter of 1972 is still very limited and interpretation of the available indicators is complicated by the effects of the coal strike and power cuts. In January and February taken together, the volume of retail sales was nearly 1 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter of last year, while new car registrations were about 8 per cent below the high fourth quarter average. This suggests some flattening out in the growth of consumer spending, but it could be that in addition to any dislocations caused by the coal strike there was some restraint on expenditure—particularly on new cars—in anticipation of the Budget measures. The volume of exports in January and February together was some 1½ per cent lower than the average in the fourth quarter, while the volume of imports rose by around 3 per cent. Little information is as yet available about the movement of stocks. The total number of housing starts, which was at a very high level in the fourth quarter of last year, fell back somewhat in January and February, but the total of housing completions was slightly higher.

Exports fell by £31 million in March, and imports rose by £16 million, leading to a visible trade deficit of £80 million. A large part of this deficit can probably be accounted for by the coal strike and associated power cuts, which disrupted production for export and led to sharply increased coal imports valued at £17 million, and by the importation of two Boeing 747 aircraft also valued at £17 million. The fall in exports to North America accounted for over two-thirds of the total reduction; the possibility of renewed dock strikes in the United States may have reduced shipments to that country. Allowing for invisible earnings, the current account remained in significant surplus during the first quarter even before allowing for the effect of the coal strike.

On the output side, the provisional estimate of industrial production in January shows little change from the revised fourth quarter average. However, the loss of coal production in January was more severe than it was in November and December (when there was the coal miners' ban on overtime). In January, mining and quarrying production was no more than half of the average of the third quarter of 1971, whereas the loss of production in November and December was only 10 per cent. Within the total of industrial production, output in the manufacturing industries was around 1½ per cent above the fourth quarter level.

In the labour market, the main monthly indicators have fluctuated appreciably so far this year, but taking the first three months together it seems possible that the decline in the pressure of demand for labour has been easing off. Between December and March, the seasonally adjusted total of wholly unemployed (excluding school-leavers) rose by 31,000 compared with rises of 56,000 between September and December last year and 77,000 between June and September. The corresponding figures for vacancies are rises of 10,000 and 1,000 and a fall of 13,000 respectively. Part of the rise in unemployment in March is almost certainly due to the residual effects of the coal strike which may also have affected the number of adult vacancies notified to the Department of Employment. The number of notified redundancies (not seasonally adjusted) was at a lower level in the first quarter of 1972 than in the corresponding quarter last year.

National income and balance of payments—second half 1971

The estimates of national income and expenditure for the fourth quarter of 1971 confirm that there was a substantial increase in gross domestic product in the second half of the year over the somewhat depressed first half level. The average of the three estimates shows that, following the stimulus to demand provided in the July measures, domestic ptoduct rose by about 2½ per cent in the second half of 1971.

The growth of demand came mainly from consumers' expenditure and exports of goods and services; consumers' expenditure in the second half of the year was some 3½ per cent above the subdued first half level and the volume of exports also rose by 3½ per cent. Fixed capital formation rose by 2½ per cent in the second half-year with a considerable rise—partly reflecting the low first quarter—in private sector investment (a sharp increase in private housing investment and a rise in investment by the distributive and service industries more than compensated for a fall in manufacturing investment) and a small fall in public sector investment. Investment in stocks remained very low in the second half-year. The volume of imports of goods and services rose only slightly.

The rise in the output-based estimate of domestic product was almost entirely due to increased activity in the service industries, which benefited particularly from the rapid growth of consumer demand. Output in the index of production industries was adversely affected in the fourth quarter by the coal-miners' ban on overtime working.

The balance of payments on current account in the second half of 1971 is estimated to have been in surplus by £586 million which brought the total for 1971 as a whole to £952 million. Visible trade was in surplus by £250 million in the second half of the year and invisibles by £336 million. Between the two halves of the year the surplus on visible trade increased appreciably and the surplus on invisibles was also higher. The total currency inflow in the second half of the year (not seasonally adjusted) was £1,621 million, about the same as in the first half.

Prices (not seasonally adjusted)

The all-items retail price index rose by about ½ per cent in February, much the same as in January. Over the six months to February retail prices have risen by under 3 per cent compared with a rise of 5 per cent in the corresponding period twelve months earlier. The cuts in purchase tax announced in the Budget, together with the previously announced reductions in the price of sugar, milk and potatoes, should help limit the rise in prices in the coming months.

The rise in the index excluding seasonal food prices in February of under ½ per cent was lower than in January. The increase over six months earlier was 5½ per cent at an annual rate in February compared with 11 per cent last summer.

The price index of manufactured products for the home market rose by about ¼ per cent in March, much the same as the average increase in recent months. There were reductions in the prices of a number of manufactured foods but increases in other sectors. Since last August the index has increased by around 2 per cent compared with 5 per cent over the same months a year earlier. The

(continued on next page)

price index for basic materials and fuels used in manufacturing was virtually unchanged in March and was at the level ruling in August last year.

Earnings and wages (not seasonally adjusted)

The slow-down in the index of average earnings, evident since the beginning of last year, continued in January when the index was 8.7 per cent higher than a year earlier. The corresponding figure for January 1971 was 14.1 per cent. Part of the slow-down, however, was due to the loss of miners' earnings as a consequence of the coal dispute. The miners' pay settlement, which was back-dated to last November, affected the rise in hourly wage rates in that and subsequent months. It is estimated that the settlement added an average of about 2 per cent to the rise in the hourly wage rate index over a year earlier in the four months November to February.

Financial developments

In the February banking month, money stock (M3) rose by £60 million (about ½ per cent). This was an appreciably smaller increase than in recent months, but because of problems of measurement and seasonal adjustment, too much importance should not be attached to the change in an individual month. In the three months to February the increase in M3 was 3¾ per cent. Bank lending in sterling to the private sector continued to expand rapidly, although the February increase of £270 million was considerably lower than the exceptionally large rise of £510 million in the previous month. With the tax gathering season in full swing, the banks' combined reserve ratio (net seasonally adjusted) fell sharply from 19.1 per cent in mid-January to 16.1 per cent in mid-February and 15.4 per cent in mid-March.

The quarterly analysis of advances by banks in Great Britain, for the three months ending February 16, shows a rise in advances to UK residents of about £700 million, much the same as the increase in the previous quarter. By far the biggest increase was in lending to persons, up by about £250 million in the quarter and about £600 million (57 per cent) in the last year. Other categories to borrow heavily in the February quarter were professional, scientific and miscellaneous services, 'other' financial institutions including insurance companies and investment trusts, property companies and construction. Lending to manufacturing industry again showed a small increase.

The UK official reserves rose by $83 million (£32 million) during March to stand at $7,074 million (£2,715 million) at the end of the month.

Tourist arrivals in February

About 190,000 foreign visitors (excluding Commonwealth citizens and visitors from the Irish Republic) arrived in the United Kingdom in February, an increase of 5 per cent over February, 1971, report the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Tourist Authority.

Again, most of the increase came from the United States, 16 per cent up on last February.

There was no increase in the number of visitors from Europe, which may have been a reflection on the power cuts during most of the month. Longer distance travellers, who tend to plan trips earlier, would not be so affected by the power cuts. The figures of United States visitors underline the success of the special eight-day winter tour ticket, which offers cheap transport across the Atlantic.

Seasonally adjusted figures

Seasonally adjusted, there were fewer arrivals than in January, but more than the average for 1971.

Notes

The figures in the table are limited to visitors of foreign nationality who represent about two-thirds of all overseas visitors. They exclude Commonwealth citizens and visitors (other than US citizens) arriving from the Irish Republic.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months, can be misleading. For example, the increase in numbers in April, 1971 compared with a year earlier was parlty because Easter was later that year than in 1970. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of varying date of Easter on the number of western-Europe visitors.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

Thousands per month

	Total		Western Europe		United States		Other foreign countries	
1964	160		95		49		16	
1965	180		108		56		17	
1966	207		123		63		21	
1967	227		134		70		23	
1968	259		157		73		29	
1969	320		190		95		35	
1970	378		221		117		41	
1971	416		241		129		46	
1970	Un-adjusted	Sea-son-ally ad-justed	Un-ad-justed	Sea-son-ally ad-justed	Un-ad-justed	Sea-son-ally ad-justed	Un-ad-justed	Sea-son-ally ad-justed
January	149	349	88	200	38	108	23	41
February	147	351	92	201	35	109	19	41
March	296	396	207	228	63	125	27	43
April	312	372	201	227	79	105	32	40
May	415	382	252	238	123	107	41	37
June	509	372	265	223	197	112	48	37
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	410	103	233	46	126	27	51
February	182	422	119	253	40	122	23	47
March	248	389	160	230	60	116	27	43
April	411	432	278	263	97	125	36	44
May	459	413	266	242	146	126	47	45
June	571	405	304	243	212	118	55	44
July	908	385	560	220	265	120	83	45
August	690	382	373	216	239	120	78	46
September	479	405	229	226	184	133	65	46
October	371	448	198	252	125	149	48	47
November	242	442	145	253	69	144	28	45
December	256	460	158	260	65	150	33	50
1972								
January	209	482	122	274	56	154	31	54
February	190	459	119	259	46	145	25	55

source: Home Office

New Business Monitor for watches and clocks

The first results of a new quarterly statistical inquiry into manufacturers' sales of watches and clocks have been published. Figures for the third quarter of 1971, appear in the Business Monitor series.

The inquiry, which is being conducted as part of the new system of industrial statistics being introduced by the Government Statistical Service, is being conducted by the Business Statistics Office at Newport, Mon. It was started after consultation with the industry and supersedes a former quarterly survey into watches and clocks, etc.

Copies of the Monitor, reference P49, are available on subscription of 37½p per year post free, from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN ITALY

MAY 2 1972
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UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for February

THE export unit value index on a balance of payments basis was almost unchanged in February. The import unit value index, however, fell by about one half per cent and in consequence the terms of trade index, which had fallen in January, recovered almost to its peak level of December 1971. The rate of increase in the export unit value index has slackened in recent months and in December-February as a whole it was less than 2 per cent higher than in the previous three months. The import unit value index continues to show little overall change and rose by only one half per cent in the latest three months.

The unit value index for exports of non-manufactures, which rose little in the second half of last year, has shown renewed growth in recent months and was nearly 1 per cent higher in December-February than in September-November; the main increase in export unit values, however, continues to be in those for manufactured goods which rose by 2 per cent over this period. The unit value index for exports of machinery and transport equipment in December-February as a whole was rather less than 3 per cent higher than in September-November but this index, which rose very rapidly during 1971, has shown no further increase since December. The unit value index for the 'other manufactures' group rose by about 2 per cent in December-February compared with the previous three months but the indices for the other broad groups of exports continue to show little overall change. The stability in the index for exports in the metals group has been due to the steady decline in unit values of exports of non-ferrous metals which has largely

TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1971	134	148	110	162	162
1969 1st quarter	123	126	103	145	139
2nd quarter	125	127	101	146	148
3rd quarter	127	127	100	145	154
4th quarter	130	129	100	147	154
1970 1st quarter	131	131	101	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	155
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	131	143	109	160	149
2nd quarter	135	146	108	164	169
3rd quarter	137	149	109	160	167
4th quarter	137	152	111	164	162
1971 January	130	143	110	150	141
February	131	143	109	158	138
March	132	144	109	174	169
April	135	145	108	167	172
May	135	146	108	160	163
June	136	147	108	165	171
July	137	148	109	158	165
August	137	150	109	156	166
September	138	151	109	165	171
October	137	151	110	163	165
November	137	152	111	158	152
December	137	154	112	170	169
1972 January p	139	154	111	163	158
February p	138	154	112	174	161

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index
p Provisional estimates.

TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	100	102	98	100	101	103	101
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	105	104	100	102	102	106	103
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1971	136	140	122	120	145	147	126	152	129	132	156	159	148
1969 1st quarter	124	123	112	104	138	128	114	130	117	120	135	133	130
2nd quarter	125	124	115	102	141	128	115	130	118	122	136	132	131
3rd quarter	127	125	116	100	144	128	115	131	118	122	139	132	131
4th quarter	129	128	117	98	149	129	114	132	118	123	144	133	132
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	126	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
2nd quarter	137	140	123	121	147	146	125	150	129	134	157	155	147
3rd quarter	138	142	123	125	149	149	128	154	132	133	157	161	150
4th quarter	138	143	122	122	147	152	129	157	130	133	156	167	152
1971 January	132	136	119	108	144	143	122	147	130	129	158	150	144
February	133	136	121	111	144	143	123	147	132	131	156	151	144
March	134	136	121	115	145	144	124	148	132	129	155	152	146
April	136	139	123	119	146	144	124	148	130	132	155	154	144
May	137	140	123	121	147	146	126	150	128	134	156	156	148
June	138	141	123	124	148	147	126	151	129	136	159	157	149
July	138	142	123	126	148	148	127	152	130	132	157	160	150
August	138	141	123	125	149	149	128	153	133	134	156	161	149
September	139	142	123	125	150	150	128	155	132	133	156	163	152
October	138	143	122	123	148	151	128	155	130	134	155	165	152
November	137	142	122	122	147	152	127	157	129	134	158	167	151
December	138	144	122	121	147	153	128	158	132	132	156	170	153
1972 January	139	148	122	118	149	154	129	159	131	135	158	169	157
February	138	148	120	117	146	154	130	159	134	134	156	169	154

balanced the increases in unit values elsewhere in the group; in February unit values of iron and steel also fell.

The unit value index for imports of food, drink and tobacco remained in February at the high level to which it had risen in January, and for December-February as a whole it was 3 per cent higher than in the previous three months. Unit values of most commodities in this group rose; those of sugar and tobacco showed a particularly large increase. The unit value index for fuel imports continues to fall back; in the latest three months it was almost 4 per cent below its level in September-November. Within the basic materials group recent rises in unit values of hides and skins and textile fibres have largely offset falls elsewhere, particularly in the unit values of rubber, woodpulp and metal ores.

Trends in United Kingdom trade are discussed in the article on Trade in March which is published in this issue of *Trade and Industry*.

Notes

(a) The discussion in this article of the unit value index numbers for total imports and exports and the terms of trade is based on the statistics in Table 1, which are on a balance of payments basis. Comments on unit values for commodity groups are based on the indices in Table 2, which are on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the *Overseas Trade Statistics* to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments *Pink Book*. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of May 26, 1971.

(b) The index numbers on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis were first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

The British Embassy in Stockholm reports that the consistently high level of exports of British reproduction furniture there is being supplemented by contemporary furniture which sells on design appeal as well as quality. Vono Ltd. of Tipton recently entered into collaboration with Dux Mobel AB of Trelleborg and will supply them with glass and steel furniture, a venture which could add £100,000 annually to exports. The agreement was signed by Mr. Erik Ljung (left) and Mr. Neil Little, watched by the ambassador, Sir Guy Millard.

TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) **1961=100**

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	106	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	107	112	107	113	102	99	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	119	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	156	104	110	202	223	155	151	155	195	133	131	148	182
1971	163	104	101	217	242	164	159	165	215	142	137	154	205
1969 1st quarter	149	106	109	198	198	136	122	138	166	112	113	132	174
2nd quarter	152	107	108	186	215	152	141	155	188	124	125	154	179
3rd quarter	145	99	109	176	204	150	134	154	187	120	125	146	196
4th quarter	150	105	109	197	205	160	154	161	196	135	140	154	194
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
2nd quarter	164	108	99	226	241	172	163	174	225	147	143	167	204
3rd quarter	155	99	103	193	231	164	170	163	213	138	132	147	217
4th quarter	166	105	98	216	252	172	168	173	226	161	149	154	222
1971 January	158	104	107	239	215	138	123	141	178	121	106	137	169
February	149	102	100	193	215	130	124	134	172	112	112	129	155
March	189	121	104	291	276	172	155	178	212	153	151	174	205
April	168	111	99	225	248	173	165	176	235	155	152	166	198
May	154	97	93	221	226	172	157	173	222	144	143	167	203
June	171	114	106	232	248	171	166	174	219	141	135	169	210
July	161	103	102	191	245	172	173	171	227	139	137	160	215
August	144	92	105	195	201	154	154	154	202	130	126	136	213
September	162	102	103	195	248	166	183	163	211	146	132	145	225
October	163	99	97	199	257	165	162	167	225	162	149	146	211
November	166	103	96	208	255	174	166	175	225	165	156	156	223
December	170	112	102	241	245	177	177	177	226	156	143	161	231
1972 January	165	101	101	215	248	156	168	154	208	141	123	148	172
February	173	106	104	216	269	163	151	166	219	148	134	148	221

(continued on next page)

UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1969 1st quarter	146	143	104	110	189	197	187	139	128	140	171	115	118	132	175
2nd quarter	151	146	107	109	181	209	197	148	141	150	182	122	120	147	183
3rd quarter	148	145	101	107	182	210	201	157	140	161	192	125	130	158	195
4th quarter	149	148	101	106	198	210	206	157	143	161	196	130	135	155	194
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	210	209	155	147	156	194	131	135	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	228	226	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	152	101	103	210	215	215	145	146	145	185	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	164	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	205	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	162	162	107	105	231	235	234	150	144	152	196	133	128	145	177
2nd quarter	163	163	107	100	221	236	235	169	164	170	220	144	138	159	212
3rd quarter	161	160	102	102	202	240	239	169	175	169	219	142	137	157	213
4th quarter	165	165	100	96	214	256	256	167	154	170	224	150	144	153	219
1971 January	155	155	103	104	228	221	221	142	132	144	191	127	114	138	171
February	159	159	110	109	201	229	229	138	134	141	186	120	121	134	164
March	172	172	109	102	264	253	252	169	164	171	211	152	149	165	196
April	167	167	111	102	216	244	243	172	165	172	226	150	143	160	211
May	158	158	104	99	219	230	229	164	160	163	214	139	132	150	213
June	163	163	108	101	227	234	234	171	167	174	220	145	139	166	212
July	159	158	103	99	196	237	236	166	176	164	223	136	131	151	209
August	158	157	104	102	213	226	226	166	172	166	221	140	138	155	205
September	165	165	101	103	198	256	256	176	177	175	215	150	141	165	224
October	165	165	98	98	202	259	259	170	155	173	224	155	148	156	226
November	162	162	94	94	207	255	255	158	142	161	219	147	141	145	199
December	169	169	108	96	231	254	254	173	166	175	230	149	142	159	231
1972 January	163	163	101	99	205	254	254	163	177	160	222	149	135	151	176
February	174	174	108	107	211	268	268	166	159	169	225	154	139	150	226

Business Monitor

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A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on December 16 on page 562.

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Output prices rose a little in March

THE provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose ¼ per cent in March. This was about the same as the monthly average increase since July last year. Lower prices for manufactured foods, principally sugar, in both February and March have held down the increase in the index; prices of manufactured goods other than food, drink and tobacco have risen about ½ per cent in each of these two months.

The provisional price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry was virtually unchanged in March, and was about the same as in August last year. A substantial drop in raw sugar prices was offset by increases in prices for a number of other commodities.

Materials and fuel purchases by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

Though the index for the food manufacturing industries fell 1½ per cent in March, those for most other sectors of manufacturing industry rose a little.

On a quarterly basis, index numbers for the chemicals and allied industries and for the paper industries continued to fall a little in the first quarter of the year, while that for the steel industries was scarcely changed. There were increases in the index numbers for other sectors of manufacturing industry, most of the order of 1 per cent. That for the electrical engineering industries, however, rose 2 per cent owing to a recovery in prices of non-ferrous metals, and the index for the textile industries rose as much as 5½ per cent mainly because of a substantial increase in wool prices.

(*continued on next page*)

CHART I
All Manufacturing industry

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices are published in the annual article. They were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of March 9, 1972.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. That is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering).

TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED — 1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971				1972	1971						1972		
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. p	Mar.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p	Mar. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	129.7	133.1	133.9	132.9	134.0	130.4	133.8	132.5	132.3	132.8	133.6	134.8	133.6	133.7
	Basic materials	129.0	131.5	132.3	131.2	132.5	129.5	132.2	130.7	130.5	131.0	131.9	133.4	132.0	132.0
	†Fuel	133.8	143.0	143.4	143.4	143.6	135.3	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.9
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink, and tobacco manufacturing industries	131.2	137.3	137.9	136.2	137.0	1332.	137.9	136.8	136.3	136.1	136.1	136.6	139.7	137.8
	Basic materials other than fuel	130.7	136.0	136.6	134.5	135.5	132.7	136.7	135.2	134.6	134.4	134.5	135.0	135.2	136.4
	Materials and fuel purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	127.4	126.0	128.0	129.0	130.7	125.6	127.9	126.4	127.1	128.8	131.0	133.8	130.2	128.1
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	131.4	134.2	136.0	135.2	134.5	132.4	136.1	135.4	135.7	135.1	134.8	134.8	134.3	134.3
311 to 312	Steel industries	135.4	140.8	141.0	141.0	140.8	136.3	140.9	140.8	141.0	141.1	140.8	140.7	140.6	141.1
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	140.5	147.2	148.0	147.4	148.2	141.5	148.1	147.7	147.4	147.2	147.4	147.8	148.1	148.6
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	146.9	153.8	152.0	148.9	152.3	150.1	152.3	150.7	149.3	148.6	149.0	150.5	152.2	154.2
361	Electrical machinery industry	147.4	154.1	154.1	152.5	153.7	149.1	154.1	153.5	152.8	152.3	152.2	153.1	153.5	154.4
Order XII	Textile industries	105.6	108.6	110.2	110.7	116.7	106.3	110.6	110.0	109.7	110.4	111.9	115.3	117.1	117.8
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	124.0	126.4	128.1	128.6	130.2	124.5	128.1	128.3	128.6	128.5	128.8	129.1	130.0	131.5
Order XVII	Timber industries	139.9	142.8	144.0	144.9	146.9	140.7	143.9	144.4	144.5	144.9	145.4	146.0	147.0	147.6
481 to 484	Paper industries	139.7	141.6	142.0	141.7	139.7	140.1	142.1	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.6	139.8	139.6	139.7
Order XX	Construction materials	136.0	141.5	144.3	144.9	146.5	137.5	144.3	144.6	144.7	144.8	145.2	145.8	146.4	147.2
Part of Order XX	House building materials	138.4	143.0	145.9	146.8	148.4	139.8	146.0	146.4	146.5	146.7	147.1	147.7	148.2	149.2

†Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS *continued*

CHART 2
Manufacturing Industry (other than food,drink & tobacco)

CHART 3
Food Manufacturing Industries

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

Index numbers for all sectors other than food rose in March, and in the first quarter as a whole there were increases of between 1 and 2 per cent in the index numbers for all sectors except steel, which was again scarcely changed. The increases were in each case greater than those which took place between the third and fourth quarters of last year but the faster rates of increase were probably a reflection of seasonal factors. They were less than those between the corresponding quarters a year earlier except in the textiles industries where the index rose a little faster, and in clothing and footwear where the rate of increase was approximately the same.

TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971				1972	1971						1972		
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr. p	Mar.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p	Mar. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products														
	Total sales	135.8	138.7	140.9	142.2	143.6	136.5	141.0	141.2	141.8	142.1	142.6	143.2	143.7	144.0
	Home sales	134.4	137.2	139 2	140.0	141.6	135.1	139.3	139.5	139.8	139.9	140.3	141.2	141.7	142.0
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:														
	Total sales	134.4	137.7	140.2	141.9	143.6	135.3	140.3	140.7	141.5	141.9	142.2	142.9	143.7	144.3
	Home sales	131.7	135.0	137.2	138.3	140.3	132.6	137.3	137.6	138.3	138.3	138.4	139.6	140.4	141.0
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home sales	136.8	139.4	141.8	142.3	143.7	137.0	142.0	141.8	141.4	141.9	143.6	144.3	143.7	143.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	121.4	122.5	124.4	124.9	126.6	121.9	124.7	124.3	124.4	125.1	125.1	126.2	126.8	126.8
	Home sales	117.4	119.8	121.5	122.2	123.9	118.4	121.7	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.3	123.3	124.1	124.2
311 and 312	Steel industries: Total sales	134.8	141.5	142.7	143.1	142.3	135.0	143.0	143.1	143.1	142.8	143.4	142.2	142.3	142.4
	Home sales	134.7	142.7	143.8	143.7	143.9	134.8	143.8	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.8	143.9	144.0
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries: Total sales	137.5	141.2	144.2	146.5	148.3	138.6	144.2	144.9	146.0	146.7	146.7	147.7	148.4	148.9
	Home sales	134.9	138.4	140.5	141.5 r	143.5	135.8	140.5	140.8	141.4	141.5	141.6	142.9	143.6	144.1
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Home sales	140.0	143.4	146.4	147.5	149.5	140.9	146.3	146.8	147.4	147.5	147.7	149.0	149.4	150.1
Order IX	Electrical engineering: Home sales	133.3	134.7	136.0	136.5	138.1	133.4	135.9	136.2	136.5	136.6	136.3	137.6	138.3	138.5
Order XIII	Textile industries: Total sales	120.3	122.3	123.5	124.0	125.4	120.8	123.3	123.7	124.0	123.4	124.5	124.6	125.2	126.2
	Home sales	119.1	120.8	122.4	123.0	124.7	119.6	122.4	122.6	122.8	122.9	123.3	123.9	124.7	125.7
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	120.6	121.6	123.2	124.4 r	126.5	121.0	123.1	123.9	124.3	124.5	124.6	125.7	126.6	127.1
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	140.2	142.0	145.0	147.1	149.9	141.1	144.9	145.5	146.5	147.1	147.5	148.9	150.4	150.6
481 to 484	Paper industries: Home sales†	137.8	139.3	140.6 r	141.7 r	143.9	138.8	140.7 r	140.9 r	141.3 r	141.8 r	142.2	143.3	143.8	144.7
Order XX	New construction‡	138	142	142	142		138		142			142			

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter. † Revised index number July 1971 = 140.2.

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TABLE 3(a) COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

1963=100

1968 SIC		1971		1972		
		Mar.	Sept.	Jan.	Feb. p	Mar. p
101	Coal	145.7	155.6	160.0	160.0	161.9
102/2	Slates	150.5	150.5	160.9	160.9	..
109/3	Salt	104.6	114.2	117.4	117.4	117.8
211	Flour	130.1	130.1	130.1	130 1	130.1
216	Sugar refined	101.7	107.8	141.4	130.2	116.1
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	141.0	149.0	151.4	153.4	154.8
231	Beer	152.5	154.4	153.7	153.7	153.7
240	Tobacco and cigarettes	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9
262	Motor spirit. Two Star (including duty)	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
262	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1
263	Lubricating oil and greases	123.6	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4
271	General chemicals	114.2	115.6	115.9	116.4	116.5
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	114.4	119.0	118.8	120.6	120.6
	Pharmaceutical preparations	94.8	103.4	104.2	104.9	105.0
273	Toilet preparations	136.8	145.6	148.7	149.0	149.0
274	Paint	123.9	126.1	127.5	131.2	131.3
275	Soap	139.1	145.7	147.5	147.8	147.8
275	Soapless detergents	114.1	118.6	119.6	119.6	119.6
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	103.5	103.8	105.6	105.7	105.7
279/7	Photographic paper and films and photochemical materials	127.3	131.1	132.4	132.0	132.3
311/2	Steel sheets	128.1	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4
	Tinplate	134.2	143.2	143.2	143.2	143.2
	Other finished steels	134.8	144.0	143.9	144.2	144.3
312	Steel tubes	146.8	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	138.7	148.4	151.3	151.3	151.4
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
	Rolled	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9
	Extruded and drawn	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0
	Castings	162.9	160.8	160.8	165.8	..
	Forgings	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
322	Brass ingot 65-35 B.S. 1400 B.3 delivered	212.5	193.9	190.7	191.7	198.8
331	Agricultural machinery	133.8	141.7	145.6	146.4	146.5
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	138.1	145.2	148.7	148.8	150.5
337/2	Cranes	130.7	135.5	136.7	136.7	137.9
339/6	Portable power tools	126.8	131.3	132.3	132.3	132.3
353/1	Dental goods	141.3	145.6	146.1	148.3	149.1
365/1	Gramophone records, etc.	111.6	114.2	114.9	115.9	116.0
368	Domestic electrical appliances	116.9	119.0	120.4	123.2	123.3
391	Tools and implements	148.5	151.2	155.4	155.4	155.8
392	Cutlery and tableware	139.9	143.6	148.9	149.8	150.7
	Knives, scissors, etc.	147.4	149.1	156 2	156.2	156.5
	Spoons and forks	169.0	170.3	179.1	179.1	182.3
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	177.6	182.5	187.1	187.7	187.7
399/7	Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware	136.1	147.7	148.3	148.3	148.3
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	114.9	119.4	120.5	120.6	120.5
411	Man-made fibres	92.6	92.7	92.6	93.8	94.6
412, 414/5 and 415	Man-made fibres yarns	114.5	118.0	117.7	121.1	121.1
412/1	Cotton and cotton mixture yarns	148.1	159.6	165.5	166.5	..
413/1	Cotton cloth	149.4	155.2	156.7	158.1	..
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics	117.2	121.1	121.3	121.6	121.7
413/6	Linen	142.8	145.4	148.2	148.3	148.3
414/1	Wool tops	72.6	72.4	79.1	88.6	90.5
414/2	Worsted yarns	97.1	100.8	105.9	111.0	112.5
415/1	Jute yarn	155.9	175.4	192.4	192.4	192.4
415/2	Jute piece-goods	147.0	161.5	183.5	183.5	183.5
416	Rope, twine and net	111.3	113.5	115.0	115.0	115.4
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	100.8	101.1	102.2	102.1	102.0
419	Carpets and rugs	123.9	126.4	127.5	128.1	128.9
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	117.9	123.6	128.1	128.1	128.2
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	128.2	130.8	132.3	132.3	132.3
431/1	Leather for footwear	134.0	138.0	141.4	143.2	..
432/1	Travel goods	134.7	135.6	139.8	140.0	140.0
441-449	Made-up clothing	120.9	124.4	124.8	125.8	125.8
441	Weatherproof outerwear	112.1	114.0	114.3	114.1	113.8
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	124.2	129.0	130.0	131.6	131.6
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	120.8	123.9	124.3	124.6	124.7
445/1	Women's and girls' light outerwear	118.9	119.1	120.6	121.5	121.5
450	Footwear	120.9	124.4	127.4	127.7	128.2
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	137.6	140.6	140.8	140.8	140.8
461/2	Non-refractory goods including bricks	134.2	139.3	140.7	140.9	141.7
	Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered*	145.8	156.4	156.4	156.4	156.4
	Building bricks, common other than fletton, *ex-works*	145.1	150.2	153.7	153.6	154.9
462/3	Domestic china and earthenware	151.4	163.5	166.0	166.1	166.1
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silver glass)	128.2	133.5	134.7	134.7	134.7
	Other glass products (except containers)	130.5	140.3	142.3	142.7	143.1
463/2	Glass containers	132.2	142.5	143.3	143.0	143.0
464	Cement, delivered	137.8	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3
469/1	Abrasive paper and cloth	128.8	140.9	140.9	140.9	142.7
469/2	Cast stone and cast concrete products	125.5	131.4	..	..	..
471/1	Home-grown hardwood, sawn	127.7	132.8	136.2	137.0	137.1
471/2	Building joinery	152.6	159.9	164.6	164.7	164.7
472	Domestic furniture	136.2	140.6	143.7	145.6	145.6
473	Bedding, etc.	144.5	149.8	150.9	153.8	154.3
481	Paper and board	135.7	136.8	139.0	139.6	140.2
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases†	145.9	151.0	152.1	152.4	153.0
482/2	Packaging products of paper etc.	133.2	134.0	140.6	140.8	141.5
	Paper bags	133.1	133.1	142.5	142.5	143.7
483	Manufactured stationery	145.7	147.7	148.3	148.6	150.3
484/1	Wallpaper	157.9	157.9	164.6	164.6	165.7
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	132.4	136.2	136.1	136.2	136.5
491/2	Rubber gods (other than tyres and tubes)	137.1	140.6	141.4	141.8	142.0
492	Linoleum and felt base	148.5	153.0	153.0	153.0	153.0
493	Brushes and brooms	130.8	132.4	139.8	140.3	141.0
494/1	Toys and games	138.3	144.1	150.3	152.4	152.4
494/2	Perambulators, etc.	134.8	142.1	144.0	145.0	145.0
494/3	Sports equipment	122.1	122.3	125.8	..	..
495/1	Pens and pencils	125.6	130.8	132.3	132.3	132.3
495/2	Other stationers goods	130.0	134.4	136.9	137.2	137.6
496/2	Plastics products (other than components and accessories)	103.7	104.5	106.3	106.3	106.4

† Revised index number July 1971 = 149.4, August = 150.5, October = 151.5, November = 151.8.

(*continued on next page*)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

continued

TABLE 3(b) COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR PARTLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963 = 100

	1971		1972		
	Mar.	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Hides and skins	127.4	140.5	161.4	174.3	201.8 p
Imported	135.8	145.8	160.4	172.6	181.3 p
Native	116.0	133.2	162.6	176.6	229.7 p
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	144.4	144.4	144.4	144.4	144.4
Copper, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	206.4	185.4	181.6	185.0	192.0
Lead, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	178.3	155.5	156.7	180.1	196.0
Nickel refined, delivered§	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2
Tin ingot, min. 99.75%†	164.1	158.2	157.6	157.8	164.3
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	156.3	165.8	195.2	197.9	200.6
Oils, resins and gums:					
Palm oil, crude ex-refinery in bulk	151.0	144.9	116.4	100.1	106.5
Whale oil, crude	178.1	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9
Natural rubber	76.6	69.0	68.9	67.9	67.2 p
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	124.9	112.7	105.0	105.0	105.0

	1971		1972		
	Mar.	Sept.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	114.9	129.0	139.6	140.6	137.6
Jute, raw, BWC grades, cif Dundee	159.3	164.3	206.9	199.7	177.5
Jute, raw, BWB grade, cif Dundee	146.3	151.2	189.5	182.7	163.7
Silk, raw, delivered mill	158.6	152.5	157.3	156.0	156.0 p
Sisal, East Africa, No. 3L grade, cif London ‡	—	—	50.6	50.6 p	50.6 p
Wool, raw	68.1	68.9	76.5	82.1	85.6 p
Crossbred, medium and coarse, cif UK	65.9	66.5	77.6	82.2	87.9
Crossbred, fine, cif UK	69.2	69.7	76.5	82.2	87.5 p
Merino, cif UK	69.8	72.3	77.8	84.8	85.8
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	144.0	149.7	155.3	156.8 p	158.3 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	145.6	147.6	153.1	153.1 p	..
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	143.6	145.1	146.4	147.3	..
Woodpulp, imported	149.9	148.9	142.2	141.1 p	141.1 p

† LME settlement price.
‡ New series.
§ Producers' price.

Cinema admissions and takings in December and the year 1971

THE following note contains some corrections to that published in last week's issue. During December, counted as a five week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.58 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £0.93 million. The comparable figures for December 1970 were 2.87 million and £0.93 million respectively.

The annual weekly averages for 1971 were 3.52 million for admissions and £1.19 million for gross box office takings, as compared to 3.84 million and £1.16 million respectively in 1970.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, April 14, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Makers' name
			BRITISH		
A Special Place	BR/E 36086/16/4/77	13	April 11	British Lion Films Limited	National Film Board of Canada
Incense for the Damned	BR/E 36087/16/4/77	83	April 11	Grand National Film Distributors Ltd.	Titan International Film Productions
Movietone News 2236	BR/E 35894/16/4/77	7	April 13	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2236 A	BR/E 35895/16/4/77	8	April 13	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Dirty Harry	F 36079	101	April 10	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Malposa Company
Buck and The Preacher	F 36080	102	April 10	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	E. and R. Productions and Belafonte Enterprises Inc.
The Boldest Job in The West	F 36081	101	April 10	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Promofilm S. A., Barcelona
Une Statuette	F 36082	11	April 10	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Societe Nouvelle Pathe Cinema. Paris
Harold and Maude	F 36083	92	April 11	Paramount Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Mildred Lewis and Colin Higgins Productions Inc.
Bowling International	F 36084	9	April 11	Paramount Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Les Winik
Baby Factory	F 36085	83	April 11	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Box Office International
Punishment Park	F 36088	89	April 11	The Other Cinema.	Francoise Films Ltd.
Fear Has 1000 Eyes	F 36089	94	April 12	Grand National Film Distributors Ltd.	Swedish Film Production Investment AB., Stockholm

Amendment to Register
The playing time of the film 'It's Your Thing' (F 35525) registered on June 14, 1971, has been amended to 89 minutes.

Government Publications in London

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1

Output in the wool textile industry

THE volume of production in the wool textile industry in January 1972, was 3 per cent more than in January 1971.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in January deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 10 per cent less than in January 1971, and deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 9 per cent more. Production of wool and hair tops was 8 per cent more and of man-made fibre tops 50 per cent more.

OUTPUT OF THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn (§)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	121.9	100.3	34.1
1970 1st quarter	41.8	22.5	11.2	33.7	24.5	33.3	31.0	7.5
2nd quarter	41.7	22.2	11.5	33.5	26.1	36.8	31.1	6.3
3rd quarter	32.8	17.5	10.5	27.9	21.9	33.8	26.5	6.9
4th quarter	36.8	17.6	11.3	34.3	25.0	34.3	30.8	8.6
1971 1st quarter	37.4	17.7	8.4	35.4	23.6	30.0	27.4	9.1
2nd quarter	37.4	17.1	8.7	34.9	23.8	33.1	24.5	7.4
3rd quarter	30.4	15.0	8.4	27.2	21.6	29.3	22.5	8.1
4th quarter	36.0	16.5	11.2	33.2	23.9	29.6	25.9	9.5
1971 January	12.0	5.6	2.8	11.2	7.4	10.2	9.2	3.2
February	11.7	5.6	2.7	11.2	7.6	9.5	8.5	2.9
March	13.7	6.5	2.9	13.1	8.6	10.2	9.7	3.0
April	12.2	5.7	2.7	11.5	7.7	9.9	8.1	2.9
May	13.1	6.1	3.2	11.9	7.9	11.9	8.3	2.1
June	12.1	5.4	2.8	11.5	8.2	11.2	8.1	2.5
July	10.2	5.4	3.0	8.5	7.1	9.9	7.5	2.5
August	8.9	4.1	2.3	8.4	6.3	9.4	6.5	3.0
September	11.3	5.5	3.1	10.3	8.2	10.1	8.5	2.6
October	11.8	5.2	3.0	10.9	8.0	9.9	8.3	3.2
November	12.2	5.6	4.3	11.2	8.6	10.2	9.1	3.2
December	12.0	5.7	3.9	11·2	7.4	9.4	8.5	3.1
1972 January	12.2	6.1	4.2	10.4	8.1	9.0	8.5	3.0

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In January deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.9 million kilos.

An interior view of the new Camber International (England) Ltd. 33,000 sq. ft. factory at Leicester. The company hopes to increase production of their single jersey knitting machines to more than double previous production and to meet all world-wide requirements for the machines for the next three to five years. Camber's exports have risen from 10 per cent of total invoiced sales in 1967 to 80 per cent last year. They sell to over 40 countries and have recently opened a new phase of their export programme with the sale of 11 machines to Hungary.

Production of man-made fibres in February

THE volume of production of man-made fibres in February was 14 per cent less than in February 1971.

Total production by weight of man-made fibres in February was 6 per cent less than in February 1971 with output of continuous filament 23 per cent less but of staple fibre 8 per cent more.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tonnes (†)

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964	374.3	171.5	202.8
1965	391.0	179.8	211.2
1966	399.9	186.6	213.3
1967	433.2	198.9	234.4
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1970 1st quarter	146.8	63.4	83.4
2nd quarter	155.7	67.6	88.0
3rd quarter	148.7	60.7	88.0
4th quarter	148.3	65.8	82.5
1971 1st quarter	157.2	72.1	85.1
2nd quarter	153.2	69.5	83.7
3rd quarter	147.8	66.3	81.5
4th quarter	154.8	68.5	86.4
1970 October	48.8	22.0	26.8
November	50.0	22.7	27.3
December	49.4	21.0	28.4
1971 January	52.2	24.7	27.6
February	48.3	22.3	26.0
October	52.4	23.6	28.8
November	52.0	23.2	28.9
December	50.4	21.7	28.7
1972 January	48.0	22.6	25.3
February	45.2	17.1	28.1

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES 1963 = 100

1964	117
1965	129
1966	142
1967	154
1968	201
1969	213
1970	238
1971	252

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970 1st quarter	228	214
2nd quarter	248	236
3rd quarter	234	258
4th quarter	241	243
1971 1st quarter	263	252
2nd quarter	253	242
3rd quarter	241	263
4th quarter	250	252
1970 October	240	247
November	251	248
December	233	233
1971 January	256	248
February	263	250
October	250	257
November	260	254
December	239	243
1972 January	250	242
February	230	219

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1971, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1972 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11,1970 (page 375).

Production in the cotton industry

THE volume of production in the cotton industry (including the processing of man-made continuous filament yarns and finishing) in January 1972 was 5 per cent less than in January 1971.

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in January the amount of cloth woven was 8 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Production of single yarn was 16 per cent less and the amount of doubled yarn was 17 per cent less.

PRODUCTION IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn(†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	..	1,014.1	560.3
1964	508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	40.7	1,033.1	610.1
1965	484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	47.5	1,015.0	624.4
1966	455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	62.2	915.3	616.6
1967	383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	78.4	745.0	529.8
1968	377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	113.6	730.7	554.8
1969	366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	150.5	723.4	588.5
1970	349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	181.7	686.4	529.6
1971	293.2	183.6	187.3		213.0	611.4	524.7
1971 January	7.1	3.9	1.9	2.4	4.4	13.5	11.1
February	6.7	4.0	1.9	2.4	4.5	13.3	11.1
March*	6.5	3.9	1.7	2.3	4.2	13.0	10.7
April	5.2	3.4	1.6	1.9	4.1	11.1	9.3
May	6.4	4.0	1.8	2.4	4.3	12.7	11.1
June*	4.8	3.1	1.4	1.7	3.8	11.7	9.7
July	4.8	2.9	3.4		3.3	7.3	7.4
August	5.6	3.7	3.5		3.6	12.0	10.2
September*	4.8	3.2	2.9		3.8	10.8	9.1
October	6.0	4.0	3.8		4.6	12.7	11.2
November	5.9	3.8	3.7		4.7	12.6	11.3
December*	4.5	2.9	2.9		3.9	10.6	9.3
1972 January*	5.7	3.6	3.5		** ..	11.6	10.9

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. (§) Deliveries. ** Not available.

A Hall Textiles' 'Garmatic Super-Lite' examining and turning machine in use. The machine, which has an illuminated body, enables garments to be examined thoroughly for flaws at the rate of 300 to 400 dozen a week. Nearly half of all the machines so far manufactured have gone to overseas countries, including Japan, France, Australia, Austria, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany and Italy.

UK aerospace exhibit at Hanover—visit of DTI Minister

BRITAIN'S contribution to aerospace development—including her growing partnership with the European aerospace industry—will be highlighted at the Hanover Air Show (April 21-May 1) in a display mounted by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Featured in the display will be the Concorde programme, space satellite projects, future air transport systems research, and British participation in European collaborative projects.

On the Concorde programme, the display will illustrate the airframe and engine tests being carried out at Government research establishments in Britain (at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, and the National Gas Turbine Establishment, Pyestock) and in France. The airframes for the Concorde are being built by the British Aircraft Corporation and the French company SNIAS, and the engines by Rolls-Royce Bristol Engine Division, and SNECMA (of France). A special map will show the location of the main contractors and Government research establishments involved in the Concorde project.

British space activities featured in the DTI display will include the 'Prospero', 'Ariel' and 'Skynet' satellite programmes, and a new adaptation of the 'Skylark' rocket for assessing mineral, agricultural and other resources by high-level photographic survey. The part played by Britain in European space activities—through her membership of the European Space Conference (ESC) and the European Space Research Organisation (ESRO)—is also described.

Also illustrated will be British studies on the evaluation—in technical, economic and environmental terms—of possible systems for future short-haul inter-city air transport in Europe. Systems studied include those for conventional, quiet, reduced, short and vertical take-off and landing.

The DTI display will be part of a 'joint venture' sponsored, in collaboration with the Department, by the Society of British Aerospace Companies. The venture will also include an exhibit by the Procurement Executive, Ministry of Defence, and a commercial section in which 52 British firms are represented.

Mr. Michael Heseltine, the DTI's Minister for Aerospace, is to visit Hanover on April 22 to represent the British Government at the Air Show (and also at the concurrent Hanover Trade Fair). He will fly there in Concorde 002, the British-assembled prototype. This will be the first major overseas flight by the aircraft this year. It will take part in the Air Show's flying display, and will be inspected by senior representatives of the West German airline, Lufthansa, which holds options for three Concordes.

Concorde 002 will leave for Hanover from its test base at RAF Fairford, Gloucestershire on April 22 and return the following day.

British Industrial Exhibition for Hong Kong

THE British Overseas Trade Board has announced that a British Industrial Exhibition will be held in Hong Kong from October 23-31. Over 50 firms have taken stands which will display a wide range of British manufactures including textile machinery, machine tools, electrical and engineering equipment and construction equipment. The exhibition is being organised by the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Trade Commission in Hong Kong.

British goods all set for Denmark

From June Doyle, Copenhagen

LAST minute preparations are now well in hand for the special 'Week' of British Consumer Goods Promotion in Denmark from May 2 to 9—a peak period of the British Trade Drive being held in Denmark during 1972. Over 2,000 retail outlets will be promoting British consumer goods through chain stores and leading buying organisations and speciality shops throughout the country.

As a central feature of the week's activities, the British 'Familien England I Forum' Exhibition will have on display a wide range of food, hardware, furniture, carpets, gardening equipment, pottery and books. Over 120 British companies will be taking part and all the products displayed will be available in the Danish shops. Invitations sent to 50 women's organisations resulted in an immediate response and there is no doubt that the reaction to prepublicity at this stage augers well for the event itself.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will be opening the British Exhibition and will visit some of the main shopping centres. In addition, the presence of London buses, 'Bobbies' from Liverpool and the playing of the Hawick Pipe Band will give colourful support to the promotions.

Apart from consumer goods, the promotion of targeted capital goods is a major element of the Trade Drive and one of the Duke of Kent's most important engagements during the 'Week' will be to open the Engineering Seminar in Copenhagen to be attended by an invited audience of technical experts from the leading professional institutions of Denmark. Among the speakers at the seminar will be Mr. D. J. Ezra, Chairman of the National Coal Board and member of the British Overseas Trade Board, and Dr. I. Maddock, Chief Scientist, Department of Trade and Industry.

Good follow-up business anticipated from Tripoli Fair

From the British Embassy, Tripoli

THIRTY-TWO countries participated in the Tripoli International Fair from March 1-20 which was not only a record, but also an indication of the increasing international interest in the Libyan market.

Countries taking part included Britain, Italy, West Germany, France, the United States, Spain, Yugoslavia and a number of Arab countries.

The British pavilion was generally acknowledged to be one of the best at the Fair, as well as being one of the largest. In addition to the stands of the 15 British firms taking part, the pavilion also contained a spacious cinema in which exhibitors' and other films were shown almost continuously throughout the fair and a centrepiece consisting of a multi-screen projector unit showing a continuous 10-minute programme based on photographs of exhibitors' products. with sound effects and Arabic language commentary.

The exhibits shown in the British pavilion and in the outside area ranged from handtools to recovery vehicles, trucks, cranes, printing machinery, electronic equipment, language courses, sewage pumps, switchgear apparatus, medical equipment, science teaching apparatus, handling equipment and building systems.

Orders anticipated

An encouraging start was made the day before the Fair opened when Libyan officials were so impressed by the quality of the Federation of Arab Republic flags flying from the British pavilion (and made in the United Kingdom!) that they put in hand an immediate inquiry for the possible purchase of 5,000.

Most British exhibitors did not come in the expectation of securing large orders during the Fair. Their main purpose was rather to get the feel of the market, to make their products known generally, and in some cases to encourage their Libyan agents. Business actually booked during the Fair was worth a little over £100,000 and a further £400,000 or so is expected to materialise after further negotiation. These were relatively modest results but most exhibitors felt that their participation had been worthwhile, and that they had gained an understanding of the market which would serve them well in their efforts to achieve better sales in this very rich country with a steadily growing demand for a wide range of products.

DTI laboratory in satellite link up during Tokyo pollution show

From the British Embassy, Tokyo

IMMEDIATELY after the first very successful exhibition of pollution control equipment which was held at Tokyo's International Trade Fair Centre in March 1971, the sponsors decided to hold a second exhibition from March 25-March 30, 1972. This was much larger, with 288 firms taking part, displaying various pieces of equipment and services in the fields of combatting air and water pollution and in the treatment of solid waste disposal.

There were exhibitors from seven overseas countries—Britain, United States, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, France and Norway. The British group of companies took part in a joint venture under arrangements between the Department of Trade and Industry and the London Group of Building Centres, and was by far the largest of the foreign contingents. Ten British firms together with the DTI Warren Spring Laboratory formed an impressive 'British Centre' in a prominent position near the main entrance of one of the two halls used for the exhibition.

The opening ceremony took place on Saturday March 25 and was attended by a large number of Government officials including the Director-

(*continued on next page*)

TOKYO POLLUTION SHOW
continued

General of the Japanese Environment Agency, which was established last year with the specific function of tackling the grave problem of environmental pollution in Japan.

During the six days of the exhibition more than 200,000 people visited the event; a high proportion were business visitors to what was essentially a technical trade fair. The British exhibitors all expressed great satisfaction at the attention which their products received and with the resultant inquiries. Charles Austen Pumps, with a very comprehensive range of oil free diaphram pumps received over 1,000 inquiries from which some very good leads are expected. This, their first participation in a Japanese exhibition, proved a tremendous help to their local agents. Applied Research Laboratories, who were not previously represented in Japan, made great progress in negotiations with a Japanese manufacturer of complementary equipment to their non-dispersive X-ray analysers of sulphur in fuel oil. The British firm expect to conclude an agency agreement in the very near future.

Tintometer, who displayed their atmospheric and water pollution control instrumentation, reported immediate orders exceeding £1,200 during the show and, as a result of their participation, expect to increase their annual sales to Japan to some £30,000 per year. Flaregas Engineering brought their huge anti-pollutant flare tip to Japan and were delighted to discover their equipment displayed also on the stand of one of the Japanese customers, a manufacturer of steel chimneys. The British firm left behind the flare tip which they brought to Japan as their agents are negotiating its sale. C. F. Casella, who showed their air pollution sampling equipment recently appointed agents in Japan and found the exhibition of considerable help in introducing their products to potential customers.

Oxy Effluent Control International with their system of effluent treatment, Electronic Instruments and Electronic Switchgear with their electrical equipment and laboratory and industrial analytical instruments, A. Johnson & Co. with their oil skimmer and electrolytic cells for chlorination purposes, North Hants Engineering Co. with their effluent monitoring equipment, and Sturtevant Engineering Co. with their air cleansing equipment, were the other British exhibitors who all expressed great satisfaction at having participated in the exhibition and expectations of increased business as a result.

DTI's Warren Spring Laboratory demonstrated for the first time in Japan their pollution monitoring by telemetry on a daily satellite telephone link between Britain and Japan. In addition their exhibits included panels showing the extent to which Britain has benefited by their research into the prevention of air and water pollution; there is indeed considerable admiration among the Japanese for the cleansing of London's air and the river Thames over the last few years.

In short this was a very successful exhibition for Britain and British firms: it is hoped that there will be an even larger group of British companies taking part in the next exhibition in March 1973.

First powder coating event

From the British Consulate-General Cleveland

FOUR British companies took part in a joint venture sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Department of Trade and Industry in the first Powder Coating Conference and Exposition held at the Cincinnati Convention Center from March 28-30.

This conference and exposition, sponsored by the Society of Manufacturing Engineers, was the first of its kind held in the United States and reflected the growing interest being shown in this technology. It is estimated that in the next decade powder coatings will account for 12 per cent of the world's finishing market with equipment sales totalling $400 million.

The conference ran for the duration of the show and papers were given by leading technical personnel from this industry and consisted of ten sessions that commenced with speakers on 'Powder Coating Processes and Applications' and ended with a 'Problem Solving Forum'. The lectures were well attended and active question and answer sessions followed each speaker.

Big orders expected

The British exhibits attracted a lot of attention from the engineers and buyers who visited the show, and inquiries received by the British companies are expected to produce orders to the value of several million dollars. The interest shown in the British products indicated the United Kingdom's high degree of technology in this coating process.

Controsion Electrostatic Ltd., featured a working demonstration of versatile manual and automatic electrostatic dry powder coating equipment. Assisting on the stand were representatives of the firm's main North American agent based in Canada, and local sub-distributors from throughout the United States.

Elecometer Instruments Ltd., were assisted by the United States agent and showed a wide selection of non-destructive testing instruments. Volstatic Coating Ltd., already represented in the United States, demonstrated their automatic small parts powder coater as well as exhibiting their automatic multi-gun system, laboratory type test equipment and powder delivery systems. Plastic Coatings Ltd., who had a pictorial display of their engineered systems for the powder coating field, aroused much interest in their products and processes.

The London Chamber of Commerce manned an information booth and received many inquiries about British products and manufacturers.

More exhibits and floor space at Amsterdam Boat Show

From the British Embassy, The Hague

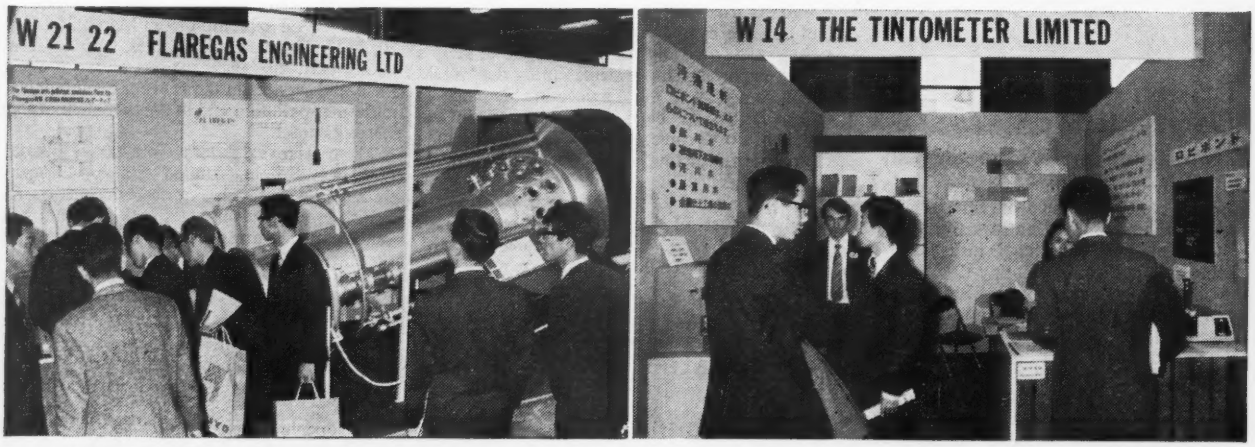
THE HISWA Boat and Camping Exhibition in the Rai Building in Amsterdam from March 10-19 was considerably larger than the 1971 event. The floor space was increased and the outside harbour area contained twice as many boats as the 1971 show.

There were 315 participants from 23 countries including joint ventures from Britain, France, and West Germany (the latter for the first time). It was also the first showing from the People's Republic of China. Like last year, charter flights were organised for visitors from West Germany, Belgium, France and Britain. Besides the complete range of pleasure craft, motor, sail and rowing, the exhibition also covered camping equipment and angling.

The 14 firms represented on the British joint venture were all accommodated in the main exhibition area. This was an advantage over last year when some of the firms were situated in balcony stands.

The two manufacturers of water sport clothing represented found this particularly beneficial and one indicated that sales had increased by up to 80 per cent over HISWA 1971. The other firms on the joint venture showed only boats (some for the first time in the Netherlands). All reported substantial interest in the products and hoped that follow-up sales would be good.

(*continued on next page*)



Flaregas Engineering Ltd's flare tip (left) was constantly surrounded by visitors during the Tokyo Anti-Pollution Exhibition while The Tintometer Ltd. exhibit (right) also attracted considerable attention.

HISWA
continued

Of the total number of craft exhibited there were five over 5 tons gross weight, the largest of these weighing some 50 tons. The annual growth percentage of the Netherlands boat market is 10 per cent which is equal to the percentage in the other EEC countries and Scandinavia. In hull materials, steel with 58 per cent is still the most important for both motor cruisers and sailing yachts, but polyester with 38 per cent continues to gain, while wood, with 4 per cent, is expected to almost disappear in the next couple of years.

Marginal Interest

It was forecast some years ago that there would be a growing market for houseboats in the Netherlands, but this has now fallen away and interest is only marginal at the moment.

HISWA '72 was once again a showcase for British boats. Here, visitors study some of the exhibits.

Small motor cruisers sleeping two to four people are gaining in popularity and now hold the largest share of the boat market. In spite of speeding restrictions on inland waterways sales of speed boats are keeping up though it is expected that there will be a levelling off in the next few years. There were an increasing number of firms exhibiting do-it-yourself units where the company provided the hull in finished condition and the customer completes the craft.

HISWA has again underlined its importance as a showcase for British boats and other water sport equipment.

Instruments worth $400,000 shipped direct to customers from stand

From the British Consulate-General, Cleveland

THE 23rd Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, which was held in Cleveland, March 6-9, offered an excellent showplace for a group display by seven British companies under arrangements made by the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry.

With other British products also well represented on stands of existing United States agents, the contribution from the United Kingdom added significantly to what is now acknowledged to be one of the largest expositions of analytical instruments and related equipment in the world.

After the exposition ended, instruments to the value of $400,000 were shipped directly from the AEI stand to customers.

Major British industrial show for Sao Paulo

SPEAKING at a press conference on April 10, in Brasilia, capital of Brazil, Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, announced that there would be a major all-British Industrial Exhibition in Sao Paulo in March 1974.

Britain SP74 follows the successful all-British Exhibition that was held in Sao Paulo in 1969. It will once again display a wide range of British equipment and British technological achievements. It also follows the 1970 British Technological Symposium in Rio de Janeiro, which was organised in conjunction with the Symposium and British Industrial Exhibition held in Buenos Aires in November of that year.

MISSIONS and TOURS

DTI Assistance for Inward Missions

Missions

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry's Inward Missions Scheme is intended to assist group visits to Britain of potential buyers and users of British goods and services.

To qualify for this assistance the mission should be sponsored by a non-profit making organisation, such as a Trade Association, on behalf of the British industry.

Assistance is not available to individual firms. At present DTI assistance is normally up to 50 per cent of the air fare from Western Europe (75 per cent from elsewhere) and a contribution to accommodation and travel within the United Kingdom.

Numbers

While missions consisting of small groups representing particular sectors of the industry are to be encouraged, any sound proposal for a mission of a collective nature will be considered provided it aims directly at increasing exports. The maximum for any one mission is normally 20 but groups of over 15 tend to become unwieldy and are unlikely to achieve the best results. There is no official minimum; missions of at least six persons are normally preferred, but missions of one, two or three individuals have on occasions proved valuable. Membership of the inward mission will normally be limited to one representative of each overseas company. In all cases the sponsoring organisation must give non-member firms in the relevant product group an opportunity to participate.

Procedure

The suggestion for a mission may come from a British Embassy overseas, from a sponsoring organisation, or from individual firms through their Trade Association. Where there is no suitable organisation to act as sponsor the DTI's Overseas Visitors Bureau may fulfil this role.

Initial proposals should be put to the Overseas Visitors Bureau sufficiently early to allow a planning time of six to eight months. Missions planned at less than three months notice usually court disaster and will not normally be approved for this reason. When putting forward the proposals sponsors should copy to the Overseas Visitors Bureau any correspondence they have had on the subject with overseas posts; they should also indicate the size of the mission they feel able to receive.

As soon as possible after approval has been given in principle to the choice of country and

(*continued on next page*)

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A Portuguese Exporters trade mission will be in Britain from April 24th to 29th, when we could arrange for them to meet you.

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Telephone: 01-930 2455

INWARD MISSIONS

continued

product and at least three months before the proposed arrival date of the mission the sponsor should make a written request to the Overseas Visitors Bureau for financial assistance, at the same time providing the name and address of each British firm wishing to participate and the products or services each is planning to promote. The sponsor must undertake, on behalf of British host firms, to meet their proportion of the cost of the project.

Items for which DTI financial assistance is offered:

a. International travel including:
   (1) Air passages to and from the United Kingdom at economy or excursion fares as appropriate.
   (2) Sea travel up to the limit of eligibility for air fares between the United Kingdom and the country concerned.
b. Internal travel including:
   (1) Coaches, buses, hired cars, taxis, air and rail fares.
   NB: Excessive or unreasonable internal travel costs will not be allowed.
   (2) Car mileage (up to equivalent first class rail fares in the United Kingdom).
   (3) Essential interpreters' fees and expenses.
   (4) Airport porterage.
c. Accommodation including:
   (1) Flat daily rate of allowance as notified by DTI.
   (2) The cost of a briefing or debriefing dinner attended by mission members and a limited number of hosts and sponsors.

Special Notes

Refunds towards the cost of international travel will be made only in respect of journeys using British carriers, unless the prior written approval of the DTI has been obtained. It is expected that group bookings will be arranged in all cases where numbers are sufficient.

Financial assistance is not available for entertainment or hospitality but as mentioned above the DTI will make a contribution, to be agreed beforehand with the sponsor, towards the briefing or debriefing dinner.

On completion of the mission, the sponsor must submit a report to the DTI which includes the views of all the organisations visited by the mission. It is a condition of DTI support that no claims will be met until this report has been received. The Department also reserves the right to refuse to consider claims not lodged within six months of the completion of the mission.

Further information from: Overseas Visitors Bureau, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. (Tel: 01-248 5757 Ext: 463).

EXPORT ORDERS

US steel contract

An order for alloy steel wire of cold-heading quality has been secured from the United States by Unbrako Steel Co. Ltd. The order, valued at £63,000, was awarded to the Kiveton, Sheffield, firm by an American-based associate company in the Standard Pressed Steel (USA) Group.

Achieved in the face of keen competition from American and Japanese wire manufacturers, this latest sales success underlines the growing demand in the United States for Unbrako Steel products. Since the beginning of this year the United Kingdom company has received American orders for hot-rolled rod and cold-heading wire which have a total value in excess of £275,000.

Computer display system sold to University of Norway

The University of Norway has placed a £50,000 order with Stabletron Ltd. for the purchase of an Idiiom interactive computer display system.

To be used for research and experimental work on the use of computer displays in industry, the Idiiom system will be installed in the Department of SINTEF at the Technical University of Norway in Trondheim. SINTEF is the name given to an engineering research foundation supported by money donated by Norwegian industry to buy advanced equipment for research purposes.

Hand-over inside schedule

An £180,000 order that was handled from start to finish by Albert Mann Engineering Co. Ltd., a member of The Wellman Engineering Corporation, has been installed and commissioned inside schedule at the New Zealand Aluminium Smelters plant in Bluff, New Zealand.

In only 13 months from the receipt of order the plant was designed, manufactured, delivered and commissioned. The engineer managers for the Bluff plant, Kaiser Engineers and Constructors Inc., expressed their appreciation of the Albert Mann achievement by a letter in which they stated that all of the equipment 'was installed in excellent condition and with a minimum of commissioning problems.'

The Albert Mann equipment comprises Loma-Mann billet and slab saws and an inspection line which was built to specification for the Bluff smelter. All the machines were designed for cutting aluminium and aluminium alloys, in the form of extrusion billets or rolling slabs.

Door-to-door to Canadian customer

A large export consignment of Humbrol modelling enamels left the company's Marfleet, Hull, factory recently for door-to-door delivery to International Games and Toys of Canada.

The shipment, containing over 275,000 tins of enamel, was loaded into a 40 ft. container and embarked the same day on a Canadian Pacific ship at Hull docks.

Canada is a large and expanding market for Humbrol's modelling paints and Britfix adhesives.

Hong Kong switchgear order

An order worth approximately £280,000 has been awarded to A Reyrolle & Co. Ltd. (a member of the Reyrolle Parsons Group) by the Hong Kong Electric Co. Ltd. It covers the supply of standard indoor oil-break switchgear for extensions to Hong Kong Electric's 11kV distribution system. All the units ordered are from Reyrolle's well-proven LMT range of vertically-isolated metalclad switchgear.

This is the second distribution switchgear order to be received by Reyrolle from the Far East in recent months. In October last year, the company received a similar contract worth £½ million from the Public Utilities Board of Singapore.

A new export market

The Chesterfield Tube Co. Ltd., a TI Steel Tube Division company of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, has broken into a new overseas market for small seamless steel cylinders. The company has won an order worth £40,000 for 9,700 carbon dioxide gas cylinders from Ansul International SA of Brussels, Belgium's leading producer of portable fire extinguishers. Deliveries are scheduled to commence in May.

£200,000 printing press contract

A £200,000 contract to supply 10 Duplex newspaper printing presses to Spain has been signed by Gordon & Gotch Marketing Ltd. Delivery of the machines to provincial newspapers commences in June and continues to the end of the year. Twenty-one Duplex presses have already been sold to Spanish newspapers in recent years.

Record exports of fire armour

Last year was, for the Angus Fire Armour Division of George Angus & Co. Ltd., a record export year with direct sales from the United Kingdom valued at £3,442,000—a rise of some 15 per cent compared with 1970.

To this total can be added substantial overseas earnings from subsidiary companies abroad engaged in both manufacturing and sales, as well as income from the sale of technical know-how under licence.

Products exported from the Division's plants at Bentham, Southampton and Thame included fire engines, fire hose, fire extinguishers, foam compounds and foam making machinery, sprinkler and other ancillary equipment for fixed fire protection installations.

Italian triple . . .

Three identical ships frame benders of 400 ton capacity completed by Hugh Smith (Glasgow) in late 1971 have now been installed in three widely spread Italian shipyards to the order of the Italian Government Authority, Cantiere Navali del Tirreno e Riuniti.

The three machines total in value some £90,000 and are installed at Riva, near Genoa, Ancona and Palermo, in yards which are now building ships of respectively 92,000, 100,000 and 240,000 tons.

Other recent installations of Hugh Smith (Glasgow) ships frame benders include a 400 ton unit in Port Weller, Ontario, in one of the leading dry docks in Canada and a 700 ton model for Blohm & Voss in Hamburg. These two orders total more than £80,000.

Telecommunications recorders for the Middle East

The first 16 multi-channel communications recording installations, ordered by Pye Telecommunications from Harland Simon Ltd., Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, a member of the Weir Group, is scheduled for delivery to a new Air Traffic Control Centre in the Middle East. The contract is valued in total at just over £100,000.

Each of the Harland Simon LDT32 installations will be used to record speech traffic at similar sites in the Middle East. They are being supplied as part of a packaged aviation project undertaken by a consortium of leading United Kingdom companies in which the Pye Organisation is responsible for communications equipment.

Indian Government order liferafts

An order recently received by Dunlop's GRG Division, Manchester, from the Indian Government, is for 100 20-man Seafarer SOLAS inflatable liferafts for use by the Indian Navy.

£6-million Spanish Autopista contract

A £6-million contract for a further section of the Bilbao to Behobia Autopista along the coast of Northern Spain has been awarded to Laing Iberica S.A. member company of the Laing Group, by Europistas S.A. the concessionaire company for the project.

The new section, running eight miles (12 km) from Orio to the outskirts of San Sebastian, will involve excavating 4.5 million cu. yd. (3.5 million m^3) of material, two-thirds rock. Major structures include three viaducts totalling 600 yd. (530 m) in length, nine other bridges and an interchange at Anorga.

This is the fourth section of the Autopista to be awarded to Laing whose contracts amount to 13 miles (21 km) so far. Overall completion of the 65-mile (105 km) motorway is scheduled for 1974. Consulting engineers for the project are Euroestudios S.A.

British postal know-how for Norway

The British Post Office has won an £80,000 contract to provide technical know-how and advice to the Norwegian Post Office for the building of a £15 million posts and Giro complex in Oslo.

Experts from the Post Office's Postal Consultancy Service will produce engineering designs and specifications, advise the Norwegians about the letting of contracts, inspect machinery as it is being produced, help with staff training, and supervise the installation and commissioning of equipment.

British firm negotiates £1 million lift contract

A £1 million contract for the supply and installation of 136 lifts in a major housing project in Singapore has been negotiated by Marryat & Scott Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex, in association with their Singapore agents, General Engineering & Trading Ltd.

The order has been placed by the Singapore Housing Development Board and it is said to be the largest single contract ever placed by the Board with one lift manufacturer. The contract calls for shipment by Marryat & Scott, a member of the Marryat Group, to be completed within a year.

The housing scheme consists of a series of high-rise blocks of apartments, the tallest of which have 25 storeys.

Anti-collision radars specified

The Marconi International Marine Co. Ltd., a GEC-Marconi Electronics company, has received an order from the Fyffes Group Ltd, to supply a 'Predictor' anti-collision radar to each of their 5818 grt refrigerated cargo vessels, nos 1181 and 1182, to be built at Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd., Kobe, Japan.

Flour mill machinery for Fiji

Flour milling machinery supplied by Henry Simon Ltd., Stockport, is to be installed in a new flour mill being built in the Fijian capital of Suva.

In a contract from the Flour Mills of Fiji Ltd. worth approximately £142,000, Henry Simon will be responsible for the design, installation and commissioning of wheat intake and cleaning plant as well as mechanical equipment for packing of finished products.

Far East contract for trenchless pipelaying system

Hudswell Yates Developments, the Leeds-based developers of the Badger system of trenchless pipelaying, has sold one of its machines for use in Japan and will be providing technical assistance and training for Japanese operators both in the United Kingdom and Japan.

The order, valued at more than £35,000, is for a Badger Minor trenchless pipelayer and has been placed by Takata Kojyo through the London office of Mitsui and Co.

£130,000 Trinidad deal

Contracts worth more than £130,000 have been won by the switchgear division of the Aberdare group for equipment to be used in the electricity supply system of the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission.

The contracts include 55, 6.6 kV/12 kV all-insulated single-busbar 250 MVA indoor switchgear units ordered from South Wales Switchgear Ltd. by Electrical Industries Ltd., Trinidad. These will be delivered before the end of June and will be completed locally before being handed over to the supply authority.

The Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission itself has ordered direct from South Wales Switchgear 34, 6.6 kV/12 kV 250 MVA units of a similar type.

£56,000 machine tool order in Singapore

Milling machine manufacturers Adcock-Shipley, Leicester (a division of Textron Ltd.) has won a £56,000 order for 65 machines from their distributor in Singapore, Wm. Jacks & Co. (Singapore) Sdn. Bhd. Delivery of the machines —48 Bridgeports, 15 No. 1 and two No. 2 horizontal millers—starts immediately and will continue until February 1973.

Automatic exchange on the way

A £236,000 automatic telephone exchange is to be installed in Mauritius by GEC Telecommunications Ltd. The company has supplied all the switching apparatus now operating in the island's telephone system—a total value of £¾ million-worth of equipment.

The new exchange, to be installed at Floreal, will replace existing manual exchanges at Curepipe and Vacoas. It will be equipped initially for 4,800 lines with an ultimate capacity of 10,000 lines.

The rapid growth of telephone traffic in Mauritius is being accelerated by the expanding tourist industry. There are 25 telephone exchanges and at the moment 74 per cent of subscribers have an automatic dialling service. When the new exchange at Floreal is commissioned early in 1973 all subscribers on the island will have automatic dialling.

More telecontrol equipment for Norway

Ferranti Ltd.'s Communication & Control Group are to deliver further telecontrol equipment to a Norwegian power-supply undertaking. The contract, worth about £20,000 is for the extension of the Ferranti type 40,000 remote supervisory/control system installed by Vestfold Kraftselskap in southern Norway. This latest order brings the total value of the Vestfold system to more than £50,000.

The type 40,000 system is designed to transmit data and control signals between a master station and a large number of out-stations. The existing Vestfold system monitors and controls 14 transformer substations from a central control complex. The new order is for equipment to go into a further ten stations.

Carpet exports exceed £32 millions

The British Carpets Export Promotion Council reports that export sales of woven and tufted carpets rose by about £4 million in 1971, reaching a total of £32,633,000 (1970: £28,696,000).

Major individual markets were Australia: £4,005,000; Sweden,: £3,871,000; Norway: £3,264,000; Canada: £2,633,000; Denmark: £2,685,000; Switzerland: £2,253,000; Austria: £1,784,000; Germany: £1,709,000; Netherlands: £1,298,000; and the United States: £1,225,000.

Mobile laundry and finishing trailers for Iran

An export order, for the supply of seven mobile laundry and finishing trailers to the Iranian Government, has been received by the Ibis Group. Valued at approximately, £160,000, this order is a follow-on from a previous £200,000 contract for nine laundry and shower units, which have now been successfully evaluated in field conditions.

The trailers, measuring 27 ft. 6 in. long and 7 ft. 6 in. wide, are equipped with two 25 lb. washing machines, two tumbler driers, a return feed ironing machine, a hand ironing table, a hydro-extractor and water softener, in addition to a boiler and oil and water supply tanks. Designed as self-contained units, for easy towing in remote areas, they have an independent power supply from a skid mounted generator on the prime mover.

£100,000 follow on contract

Sperry Gyroscope Division Sperry Rand Ltd. has announced an order valued at nearly £100,000 for SPL 25 Autopilots, Horizon Gyro Units and spares for 15 Piaggio 166 Executive Twin aircraft manufactured by Piaggio of Italy.

This order follows the successful completion of a previous £47,000 contract from Piaggio for similar equipment.

Additional power for Australian mining company

Goldsworthy Mining Ltd. of Western Australia has ordered two additional Ruston Paxman 2,000 kW diesel generating sets worth approximately £116,000 to cater for the increasing production at its mine, and for extending loading facilities at Finucane Island, near Port Headland.

Ordered through English Electric Diesels Australia Ltd., who market and service the entire range of English Electric, Ruston Paxman, Dorman and Kelvin engines throughout Australia, the two 2,000 kW sets, each powered by an English Electric 16RK3C 16-cylinder diesel, will be supplied by Ruston Paxman Diesels Ltd., a GEC Company and are scheduled to operate later this year. They will make a total of 13 English Electric sets installed; seven at the port and six at the mine. The first of these sets commenced operation in 1966.

Spanish refinery chooses British system

An £18,000 solid-state alarm annunciator system built by Scama Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, will protect operating functions throughout the whole of the new 5,000,000 ton/year refinery being built at Bilbao, Spain, for Petronor. The alarm system is Panastat Series 70, and will be installed in the main control room and also in the harbour installation. It employs standard remote logic housed in purpose-built cubicles. Scama are also supplying annunciators for monitoring the boiler installation.

Plant for Holland

A contract valued at approximately £50,000 has been awarded to Johnson-Progress Ltd., chemical and filtration engineers, Stoke-on-Trent, for sludge dewatering equipment for the City of Breda, Holland.

TRADE INFORMATION

United Kingdom and Tunisia

THE trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Tunisia signed in London on January 17, 1961, has been tacitly renewed for a further period of one year from November 1, 1971, A list of the quotas allocated for British exports to Tunisia is set out below: there is no change in quotas compared with previous years.

Product	Quota value £
Fish, salted, smoked or frozen	1,000
Sugar for the food industry	SB
Beer and cider	3,000
Whisky	17,000
Gin and rum	2,000
Food products with a basis of milk	2,000
Confectionery, sauces and condiments	3,500
Chemical and pharmaceutical products (non-liberalised)	5,000
Toilet preparations and cosmetics	1,500
Waxes and polishes	2,500
Plywood, wood fibre panels	3,000
Fabrics of artificial or synthetic fibres, continuous or discontinuous, including curtain fabrics	CG
Tarpaulins, tents, sails and sunblinds	SB
Haberdashery, knitwear (excluding socks), pullovers and rainwear	8,000
Nylon stockings	1,000
Asbestos articles	8,000
Technical glass products	5,000
Ceramic sanitary ware	3,000
Gold and silversmiths wares	3,000
Lighting equipment including hurricane lamps	5,000
Cooking and heating equipment for use with solid fuel or gas	2,000
Domestic articles of porcelain	2,000
Domestic articles or iron or steel excluding galvanised goods	12,000
Razors and razor blades, including safety razors in cases	5,000
Refrigerating equipment, including domestic refrigerators, parts and accessories	30,000
Domestic electric apparatus, electric razors and accessories	10,000
Radio and television receiving apparatus, electric gramophones, record players, parts and accessories	30,000
Tape recorders, dictating machines, parts and accessories	7,500
Tractors	300,000
Passenger cars and motor vehicles for public transport	85,000
Motor-cycles, motorised bicycles, scooters and spare parts	20,000
Civil aviation equipment	PM
Marine equipment	PM
Photographic, cinematographic and projection apparatus	5,000
Clocks, watches, alarm clocks and other products of the clockmaking industry	10,000
Musical instruments	1,000
Cigarette lighters and accessories	3,000
Toys	1,000
Sports goods	3,000
Vacuum flasks	3,000
Air conditioners, self-contained	10,000
Fairs and exhibitions	25,000
Miscellaneous	550,000

CG = Contingent global = global quota
SB = Selon besoin = according to need
PM = Pour mémoire = to be borne in mind

EDB ext. 420/475

Chile debt re-negotiations—extended or medium term contracts not insured by ECGD

PRESIDENT Allende announced in November 1971 that Chile would seek to reschedule her overseas debts with creditor countries. Some meetings, therefore, between Chile and representatives of the governments of Germany, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Spain, USA, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Switzerland, and the UK, and representatives of the IMF, IBRD, IADB, and OECD, with Norway and Sweden as observers, have recently been held in Paris to consider Chile's request.

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has already been in touch with firms who have extended or medium term contracts with Chilean buyers on terms greater than 180 days, and who have insured their risks with ECGD.

The DTI understands there may also be some other firms, however, who have similar contracts which are not insured by ECGD. Such firms are requested, therefore, without delay and preferably within the next fortnight, to let the Department (Commercial Relations and Exports Division 2, Room 355 (Chile Section), 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1) have the following information:

1 Name of the buyer.
2 Goods.
3 Date of contract.
4 Original contract value.
5 Amounts of payments and due dates according to the contract indicating which payments have been made and which are overdue.
6 Details and value of goods still to be shipped.
7 Contractual provisions for payment of post-maturity interest.

It will be necessary to distinguish between principal and interest in the information given above.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

United Kingdom aid to Developing Countries

WESTERN SAMOA: Britain has provided an interest-free loan of £50,000 to Western Samoa. It will be drawn over a period of 12 months and will be repayable over 25 years, with a grace period of seven and a half years. The loan, which is the first capital aid offered to Western Samoa by Britain, will be used to purchase in this country, goods and services for development projects in Western Samoa. Details of specific expenditure will be published when received. **CRE (ref. 5960) ext. 2321**

US market information sources

THE British Trade Development Office in New York have prepared for the use of British exporters a comprehensive summary of sources of market information in the USA. Part 1 covers federal and commercial publications for the USA as a whole, eg regular statistics of home and foreign trade and commercial directories and guides. Parts 2 and 3 cover a broad spectrum of industries and industry groups under general descriptions. Each industry or group covered has a separate section in part 2 or part 3 giving details of relevant directories, trade journals, exhibitions and Trade Associations.

Copies of the summary are available free of charge from Export Services Division, Room JO2 (Ext. 477). Inquirers should state the industries in which they are interested.

Federal Republic of Germany

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: A protocol governing trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia establishing quotas for goods which are not liberalised was signed in Bonn on March 8, 1972. It envisages a 12 per cent increase in trade between the two countries in 1972.

ROMANIA: The list of commodities in the food, agricultural and industrial field which are subject to import quotas in 1972 (list A: West German imports from Romania, and list B: Romanian imports from the Federal Republic) have been announced in the third protocol to the West German/Romanian trade agreement.
EDB ext. 466/467/482

Irish Republic: electricity strike

BECAUSE of industrial action by certain workers employed by the Electricity Supply Board, electricity supplies are limited. Telephone services are affected and some factories are ceasing work. British businessmen proposing to visit the Irish Republic may wish to consider whether or not a visit at this time would be useful.
CRE ext. 2270

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

France

GLOBAL QUOTAS FOR IMPORTS: The French *Journal Officiel* of April 7 announced the opening for the first half of 1972 of the following quotas for the importation of goods from all countries outside the Franc Zone and excluding Rhodesia.

Applications for import licences on form AC should be sent to the Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects (Division E), 8 rue de la Tour des Dames, Paris, 9e. Application forms must bear in the appropriate place the inscription 'Contingents globaux—Avis du 7 Avril, 1972, No. de Code. . . .'

Applications to import goods in the following lists which, when imported from Britain are the subject of negotiated bilateral quotas, should be made in accordance with the conditions set out in the appropriate notice and not within the framework of the present notice.

A. Products to be imported under licences for which applications are examined as and when received

Quota code no.	Tariff no.	Product
0261	02.01 ex BII ex d(1)	Offal, of sheep
093	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables not falling within quality standards and intended for industry
11	07.04 ex C	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables
101	08.01 ex B	Dried bananas
1385	13.03 B ex I	Dry pectic substances
113	ex Chap. 20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or other plants and parts of plants
D.A.	Miscellaneous (2)	Various agricultural products with the exception of those imported under the minimum price arrangement
D.P.M.	Miscellaneous (2)	Various sea fishing products
226	27.11 ex B	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons in containers
25	73.02. ex G, 81.04 FI, IJI, M, NI, PI	Ferro-alloys, metals and scrap of non-ferrous metals
S.M.C.	Miscellaneous (2)	Various products imported under the authority of the Service des metaux, minerais et materiaux de construction de la Direction des Mines
31	73.01 ex B	Charcoal iron
D.M.I.	Miscellaneous (2)	Various products of the metallurgical industry other than ECSC products
463	85.21 D, ex E	Diodes, transistors and similar mounted devices incorporating semi-conductors, electronic microstructures. Parts
D.M.E.	Miscellaneous (2)	Various mechnical and electrical equipment
47	Miscellaneous (2)	Various aeronautical equipment
48	89.01 BI, ex 89.02	Sea going vessels and tugs
51	Miscellaneous (2)	Sundry raw materials and miscellaneous products for the chemical industry
53	Miscellaneous (2)	Raw materials for antibiotics, cortisone and miscellaneous steroids
533	32.05	Synthetic organic dyestuffs; synthetic organic products of a kind used as luminophores; products of the kind known as optical bleaching agents, substantive to the fibre; natural indigo
54	Miscellaneous (2)	Miscellaneous parachemical products
56	Miscellaneous (2)	Miscellaneous glass manufactures
D.I.C. D.T.	Miscellaneous (2)	Various products under the authority of the Direction des industries chimiques, textiles et diverses

(1) Imports of the products listed under Code no. 02.61 are reserved for importers who have contracts with FORMA (Fonds d'Orientation et de Regularisation des Marchés Agricoles).

(2) Importers must specify on their licence applications the customs tariff numbers of the goods. For quota DA they should refer to the notice of January 26, 1963, which laid down the rules to be followed in making import licence applications in respect of certain agricultural food products.

B. Products to be imported by Associations or similar organisations

Quota code no.	Tariff no.	Product
770	48.01A	Newsprint— Société Professionnelle des Papiers de Presse, 8 rue Yvon—Villarceau, Paris, 16e.

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

VALUE ADDED TAX: ANIMALS OF THE EQUINE SPECIES: The French *Journal Officiel* of March 29 published an *arrêté* setting out for 1972 the following fixed basic amounts of value added tax on imports and sales of live animals of the equine species liable to this tax:

2,000 Francs	per animal imported or sold within the first year o birth;
2,800 Francs	per animal imported or sold within the second year of birth;
4,000 Francs	for the importation or sale of any other animal of the equine species.

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Belgium

FERTILISERS: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, February 17, 1971 reported the publication of regulations governing trade in fertilisers in Belgium. Certain modifications to these regulations, affecting principally the classification and naming of fertilisers, have been set out in a Royal Decree of November 8, 1971, which was published in the *Moniteur Belge*, March 29, 1972. Copies of the French text of the Royal Decree, which came into force on the day of its publication, can be obtained from Tariff Section.

EDB ext. 288/408/7175

Gibraltar

FOOD AND DRUGS REGULATIONS—SKIMMED MILK WITH NON-MILK FAT: The second supplement to the *Gibraltar Gazette* No. 1,374, of March 24, published regulations on the description and labelling of skimmed milk. Known as the Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1972, they will come into force on June 1, 1972. A copy of these regulations may be obtained from Tariff Section. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

SPAIN

Quimica Iberoamericana. Monthly journal for the Chemical industry. Sub. U.S. $7.
Mundo Textil. Monthly textile journal. Sub. U.S. $7.
Mercado Mundial. Monthly commercial newspaper. Sub. U.S. $7.5.
Euromuebel. Monthly (ex. July/Aug. combined). Journal for the furnishing trades. Sub. 450 Ptas. p.a.
Simet Industria Siderometalurgia. Monthly metallurgical journal. Sub. U.S. $10 p.a.

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PUBLISHING & DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD.,
177, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1
Tel.: 01-734 6534/5 Telex WESTCHAM LONDON 268312/PUADISCO

Irish Republic

MERCHANDISE MARKS—CERAMIC WARE: The Government of the Irish Republic has made an amending Order the effect of which is to require, with effect from April 1, 1972, the marking of origin on imported ceramic ware in English only.

EDB ext. 466/467/482

Federal Republic of Germany

IMPORT LICENSING: The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences in respect of the following goods:

Description	Quota	Tariff no.	Selling country and country of origin
Preparations of fruit, fruit juices in tins or bottles—unless liberalised	up to DM500,000	ex 2006-10, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 36, 39, 48, 59, 98 ex 2007-05, 51, 52, 85 and 2006-47, 49, 51, 54, 55, 56, 87, 88, 89, 94	UK and dependent overseas territories
Preserved ginger Preparations of ginger — unless liberalised	up to DM750,000	ex 2004-59 ex 2006-36 and 2006-56	British dependent overseas territories
Preserved vegetables (except preparations of potatoes) — unless liberalised		ex 2002-36, 41, 61, 66, 68, 69, 81, 99	UK and dependent overseas territories
Marmalade and table jellies — unless liberalised	up to DM5,500,000	ex 2005-90	UK and dependent overseas territories
Vegetable — preserved with vinegar; unless liberalised		ex 2001-10, 80	UK and dependent overseas territories
Cocoa preparations		ex 1902-50	UK and dependent overseas territores

Applications to be submitted to the Bundesamt fur Ernahrung und Forstwirtschaft, 6 Frankfurt a/M, Adickesallee 40, not later than September 14, 1972, in respect of preparations of fruit, fruit juices, ginger and preparations of ginger; and September 27, 1972 in respect of preserved vegetables, marmalade and table jellies, vegetable preserved with vinegar, and cocoa preparations. Import licences will be valid until September 30, 1972.

INCREASE IN TOBACCO TAX: The Federal German authorities have increased the tax on tobacco with effect from September 1, 1972.

INCREASE OF MINERAL OIL TAX: The Federal German authorities have increased the Mineral Oil Tax with effect from March 1, 1972.

EDB ext. 466/467/482

Nigeria

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, April 13, gave notification of the announcement in the 1972/3 Budget of the publication of a new Nigerian Customs Tariff. Customs and Excise Notice No. 43, Brussels Nomenclature Tariff, and Decree No. 7, Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree 1972, published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette*, March 30, gives details of the new tariff.

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: Legal Notice No. 16 of 1972, published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette*, April 1, amends with effect from that date the First, Second and Third Schedules to the Nigerian Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree 1972.

PROHIBITED IMPORTS: Legal Notice No. 18 of 1972, Import Prohibition (Amendment) Order 1972, published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette*, April 1, amends with effect from that date the Import Prohibition Order 1971 as follows:

IMPORT PROHIBITION (AMENDMENT) ORDER 1972

1. The Import Prohibition Order 1971 is hereby amended as follows:

(*a*) item 2 of Part II of Schedule 1 shall be omitted;

(*b*) for item 19 of Part II of Schedule I thereof there shall be substituted the following:

'19 Edible nuts (other than Kolanuts), fresh or dried, coconuts, and others excluding those used for extracting oil'.

(*c*) after item 18 of Part I of Schedule 3 thereof there shall be added the following new item:

'19 Petroleum Products including— (i) Gas or diesel oils; (ii) Illuminating oils including Kerosine and other refined burning oils; (iii) Lubricating oils; (iv) Motor spirs, benzine, bensoline, naphtha gasoline, petrol and petroleum, shale and coal tar spirits.	Except under licence issued by the Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power'

(*d*) after item 14 of Part II of Schedule 3 thereof, there shall be *added* the following new items:

'15 Bicycle tyres and tubes.'

'16 Duplicating paper.'

'17 Maize.'

'18 Stockfish.'

2. This Order may be cited as the Import Prohibition (Amendment) Order 1972 and shall apply throughout the Federation.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(*This note does not form part of the above Order, but is intended to explain its effect*)

The Order provides that:

(*a*) Kolanuts may now be imported without a licence;

(*b*) a licence must be obtained from the Federal Commissioner for Mines and Power for the importation of Petroleum products; and

(*c*) an import licence must be obtained for the importation of bicycle tyres and tubes, duplicating paper, maize and stockfish.

EXCHANGE CONTROL: Legal Notice No. 19 of 1972 published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette*, April 1, gave the following details of the Exchange Control (Payments for Import) Order 1972 which came into effect from that date:

EXCHANGE CONTROL ACT 1962
(1962 No. 16)
Exchange Control (Payments for Import) Order 1972

1. There shall be exempted from the provisions of section 7 of the Exchange Control Act 1962, anything done by the Central Bank of Nigeria (hereinafter referred to as 'the Bank') for the purpose of any payment for imports, provided that the periods and conditions stipulated hereunder are strictly adhered to.

2. Consent of the Governor of the Bank shall be given as respects:

(*continued on next page*)

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(*a*) goods classified under Schedule 1 to this Order at sight of shipping documents;

(*b*) goods classified under Schedule 2 to this Order at the expiration of 90 days from the date of arrival of such goods in Nigeria;

(*c*) goods classified by the Bank as 'capital goods' in accordance with the supplier credit terms arranged by the importer and authorised by the Bank bearing in mind the guideline in Schedule 3 to this Order; and

(*d*) other goods not classified under Schedules 1, 2 and 3 to this Order at the expiration of 180 days from the date of arrival of such goods in Nigeria.

3.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Exchange Control (Payments for Import) Order 1972 and shall apply throughout the Federation.

(2) This Order shall come into force on April 1, 1972.

(3) The Exchange Control (Payments for Import) Order 1971, the Exchange Control (Payments for Import) (Amendment) Order 1971 and the Exchange Control (Payments for Import) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1971 are hereby revoked.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Payment shall be made at sight for the following items:

Essential spare parts for emergency maintenance
Emergency official imports by the Federal Government and State Governments as certified by the Federal Ministry of Finance
Books, educational and scientific equipment
Professional and religious robes such as wigs, gowns, collars, etc.
Construction equipment required by indigenous companies for approved government projects.

SCHEDULE 2

Payment shall be made at the expiration of 90 days from the date of arrival in Nigeria, for the following items:

Day-old chicks
Milk
Salt
Cement and other building materials
Sugar
Baby foods
Medicaments and medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances
Fertilisers and chemicals for agricultural purposes
Essential raw materials for industries
Flour
Buses
Completely knocked down parts for local assembly
Other spare parts.

SCHEDULE 3

The minimum credit terms which should be obtained for imported plant and machinery valued at over £50,000 are set out hereunder and the Central Bank and Authorised Dealers will normally release foreign exchange as follows:

(*a*) Up to 15% payable against documents or signing of contract;

(*b*) Up to 15% payable on delivery; and

(*c*) Balance of at least 70% payable over the following periods:

Machinery and plant valued at:

(ii) between £200,000 and	Payable in not less than
(i) between £50,000 and £200,000	Payable in not less than a period of one year.
(ii) between £200,000 and £1 million	Payable in not less than a period of two years.
(iii) over £1 million	Payable in not less than a period of four years.

Payments for imported capital equipment, machinery and plant valued at less than £50,000 will be made as if such commodities were imported under Schedule 2.

MADE at Lagos this 31st day of March 1972.

SHEHU SHAGARI
Federal Commissioner for Finance

EXPLANATORY NOTE
(*This note does not form part of the above Order, but is intended to explain its effect*)

The above Order provides that in respect of imported goods specified in Schedule 1 payment is to be made at sight of shipping documents and in respect of goods specified in Schedule 2 payment is to be made at the expiration of 90 days from the date of arrival in Nigeria. In respect of capital goods, that is, plant and machinery, payment is to be made as specified in Schedule 3. For goods not specified in Schedule 1, 2 or 3 payment is to be made at the expiration of 180 days from the date of arrival in Nigeria of the goods.

EDB ext. 471/472/473

Zambia

IMPORT CONTROL: Statutory Instrument No. 72, The Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Agriculture) (Prohibition of Importation) (Amendment) Order, 1972, published in the *Zambia Gazette* of March 24 announces the removal of the following items from the Schedule of prohibited imports: Horses; fish (salted or smoked) and fish preparations (referred to in *Trade and Industry*, February 10, 1972, page 273). Normal import licence requirements will now apply to the above items. **EDB ext. 473/471/472/462**

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following alteration was notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of March 24: the duty on damask, brocade and similar Jacquard figured fabrics, of a value for duty purposes per m² of 48c or more, is amended to 25 per cent or 43c per m² less 40 per cent. (BN 51.04.85.30 and 56.07.85.30). **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Israel

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities announce the following amendments to the Customs Tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
25.23	In this item, subsection 1020 is superseded by:	
1020	If released before 1.4.73	Exempt
32.05	In section 2000, 'in a dry state' is superseded by 'in a dry state, excluding those falling under item 3000'; The following to be inserted after sub-section 2090:	
3000	Products of the kind known as optical bleaching agents	Exempt
37.02	Section 5000 is superseded by:	
5000	16 mm. wide, perforated, where the distance between one perforation and another is not less than 6 mm., other than those falling under item 4000:	
5020	Monochrome	15% *ad val.*
5090	Other	10% *ad val.*
39.02	In paragraph 1036, 'Other' shall be deleted.	
41.02	Paragraph 9991 is superseded by:	
9991	Of the kinds used exclusively in the production of leather articles for machines falling under item 42.04	25% but not less than IL.0.60 per sq. ft.
42.06	Section 1000 is repealed.	
44.17	In the Schedule, 50% is superseded by	IL.47.00 per sq. m. +50% *ad val.*
55.09	In this item, section 2000 is repealed	
68.12	In this item, sections 2000 and 3000 are superseded by	
2000	Pipes and fittings thereof	35%
69.09	This item is superseded by: Laboratory, chemical or industrial wares; troughs, tubs and similar receptacles of the kind used in agriculture; pots, jars and similar articles of the kind commonly used for the conveyance or packing of goods	10%
73.12	In this item, paragraph 9992 is superseded by:	10%
9992	Gold rolled, of a thickness exceeding 0.25 mm. but not exceeding 3 mm., containing less than 0.55% carbon, excluding those coated with another metal	
73.14	In paragraph 3019, 'IL.0.16 per kg. + 25%' is superseded by	OL.0.16 per kg. + 45% *ad val.*
73.20	In this item, subsection 4010 is superseded by:	

(*continued on next page*)

ISRAEL
continued

4010	Of a weight not exceeding 3.5 kg., if released before 1.4.73	40% but not less than IL.1.80 per kg.
73.26	In this item, 'IL.0.16 per kg. + 25%' is superseded by	IL.0.16 per kg + 45% *ad val.*
73.31	In subsection 9990, 'IL.0.11 per kg. + 20% but not less than 30%' is superseded by	IL.0.11 per kg. + 40% *ad val.*
76.16	In this item, section 8000 is superseded by:	
8000	Bobbins, spools, cops, cores, cones, reels and similar supports:	
8010	Of the kind suitable for textile machines	Exempt
8090	Other	25%
84.14	In this item, subsection 1090 is superseded by:	
1090	Other	Exempt
84.52	In this item, section 9900 is superseded by:	
9900	Other	
9910	With an electronic calculating device operated by orders fed into them by a memory unit comprising not less than 6,000 binary units, or machines with an analogical memory	5%
9920	Auxiliary machines for use with machines falling under this item, if released before 1.4.72	20% but not more than 3% + IL.300 per unit
9990	Other	30%
84.54	In this item, section 5000 shall be followed by:	
6000	Machines for taking out travelling tickets which print or sign them, if released before 1.4.73	10%
90.07	In this item, section 5000 is repealed	
90.10	The heading shall be replaced by the following: 'Apparatus and equipment of a kind used in photographic or cinematographic laboratories, not falling under any item in this chapter; photocopying apparatus (whether they contain devices of the optic or the contact type) and copying apparatus operated by means of heat; screens for projectors'	
	In this item, section 2000 shall read:	
2000	'Copying apparatus' instead of 'photocopying apparatus'	
	In this item, section 5000 is repealed	
90.16	In this item, the opening portion of section 1000 is superseded by:	
1000	'Drawing or marking-out instruments' Subsection 1030 is repealed Section 2000 is superseded by:	
2000	For mathematical calculations, for measuring or checking:	
2010	For checking of textile materials	Exempt
2090	Other	10%
90.28	In this item, section 2000 is superseded by:	
2000	of which their non-electric counterparts fall under item 90.14	10%
	Section 3000 is superseded by:	
3000	of which the non-electric counterparts fall under item 90.16:	
3030	For checking textile materials	Exempt
3090	Other	10%
	Section 3500 is superseded by:	
3500	of which the non-electric counterparts fall under item 90.22	10%
92.13	In this item, section 6000 is repealed	
96.02	In this item Section 2000 is repealed	
	Section 9900 shall be superseded by:	
9900	Other	
9910	Clothes brushes, hairbrushes, toothbrushes or shaving brushes	55% but not less than IL.0.28 each
9990	Other	50%

Inquiries from British exporters should specify the item(s) in which they are interested.

PURCHASE TAX: The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Israeli Purchase Tax Order, which affect the following items:

Watch movements.
Sensitised articles, unexposed or exposed but not developed, not made of paper, paperboard or cloth.
Carbon dioxide.
Tiles of cement basis.
Floor tiles or mosaics of plastic.
Articles of glass for insulation in air conditioners.
Ticket machines.
Refrigerators (domestic)

Inquiries from British exporters should specify the item(s) in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Saudi Arabia

LABELLING OF VEGETABLE OILS: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, noting that containers of vegetable oil sometimes contain false descriptions as to their contents (eg 100 per cent, say, maize oil when the contents are adulterated with other kinds of vegetable oil), has issued a warning that consignments of vegetable oil wrongly labelled in this way are liable not to be cleared by Customs. **EBD ext. 420/475**

Mauritius

IMPORT CONTROL: Mauritius Government Notice No. 2 of 1972, announces the necessity for importers to obtain an import licence to import the following goods into Mauritius from, *inter alia*, the United Kingdom: sewing and embroidery thread; handbags. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Federation of Malaysia

IMPORT CONTROL: The Malaysian Government has published amendments to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measures) Order, 1969. The following items are now all subject to import licensing and quota restriction when imported into West Malaysia and Penang Island:

Heading no.	Description
18.05 000 (*a*)	Cocoa powder, unsweetened
38.11 320 (*b*)	Diuron, fluometuron
73.11 (*c*)	Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements:
121	Shaped and sections, other than angles and slotted angles, 80 mm. or more, of 5 mm. or less in thickness
291	Shapes and sections, other than 80 mm. of 5 mm. or less in thickness
73.15 (*c*)	Alloy steel and high carbon steel in the forms mentioned under headings 73.06 to 73.14 of the order:
	Shapes and sections, other than angles and slotted angles, 80 mm. or more:
	of high carbon steel:
613	5 mm. or less in thickness of alloy steel
615	5 mm. or less in thickness
	Shapes and sections, other than angles and slotted angles, less than 80 mm.:
	of high carbon steel:
633	5 mm. or less in thickness of alloy steel:
635	5 mm. or less in thickness

(*a*) Import licences will be issued every three months and the first three months period is February 10 to May 9, 1972.
(*b*) Import licences will be issued every three months and the first three months period is January 6 to April 5, 1972.
(*c*) Import licences will be issued every three months and the first three months period is January 10 to May 9, 1972.

These goods are prohibited from all countries. No further information is available.

CUSTOMS DUTIES: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order, 1972, which amends the Customs Duties Order, 1968, by substituting for the existing descriptions and duties against heading numbers 67.04 000 and 73.25 000 the following:

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Federation Common Tariff [paragraph 2 (1) (*d*)]
67.04	Wigs, false beards, hair pads, curls, switches and the like, of human or animal hair or of textiles; other articles of human hair (including hair nets):		
100	Wigs with cap-shaped base	Value	25% or $5 each, whichever is the higher (P)
900	Other	Value	25% (P)
73.25 000	Stranded wire, cables cordage, ropes, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel wire, but excluding insulated electric cables	Ton	$400 (P)

(P) = extends to Penang.

No further information is available. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

SALES TAX: In *Trade and Industry*, March 9, a notice was published concerning the proposed sales tax announced in the 1972 Malaysian budget. It mentioned that a full list of exemptions from the tax would soon be available. This list is now available. Full details have been published by the computerised Export Intelligence Service, and inquiries from British exporters should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

Singapore

IMPORT CONTROL: The Singapore *Government Gazette* has published the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Notification, 1972, which cancels the 1963 notification. The notification states that the import (except for transhipment) of the following dutiable goods is prohibited:

(*a*) brandy or whisky which is not accompanied by a certificate issued by the proper customs or other authority acceptable to a senior officer of customs of the country of origin to the effect that the brandy or whisky has been stored in wood for a period of not less than three years;

(*b*) beer, cider, stout; brandy, gin, rum, whisky and other intoxicating liquors exceeding 70 per cent proof spirit; intoxicating liquors not already specified, and wine, containing arsenic, copper or lead, either as such or in the form of a compound, in excess of certain specified amounts.

CUSTOMS DUTIES: The Singapore *Government Gazette* has published the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1972, which states that the rates of duty against the following have all been amended to 'nil'.

Code	Description
655 500	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads.
698 530-2	Clasps, buckles, hooks, eyes etc for clothing, travel goods etc.
821 021	Medical, dental, surgical or veterinary furniture (including operating tables and hospital beds with mechanical fittings), and parts thereof.
821 029	Chairs with mechanical elevating, rotating or reclining movements (except those falling under code 821 021), and parts thereof.

No further information is available. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Indonesia

IMPORT DUTIES: The Indonesian Ministry of Finance has announced that, with effect from March 3, customs duties on items falling within Indonesian tariff numbers 129, 436-I, 12-IIa, 68-II, 717/I and II, 723/I and II, 727, 833, 356 IIa.1 and 356 IIa.2 have been revised. British exporters may obtain details of the changes of duties from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch.
EDB ext. 469/401/468

New Zealand

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY REPORT: Copies of the following New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
29.16.09	Alcohol-acids etc. Other kinds
38.11.39	Weedkillers

Ref. CRE 3067/71.

NAFTA—ELIMINATION OF MARGINS—Tariff and Development Board report: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
64.03	Footwear under this heading

(*continued on next page*)

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NEW ZEALAND

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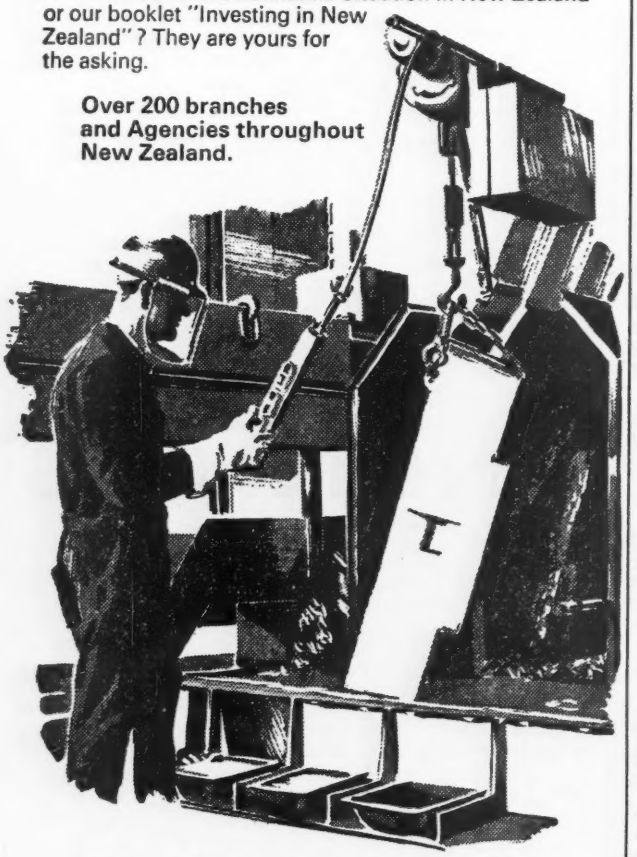

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NEW ZEALAND
continued

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY: The New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce has referred to the Emergency Protection Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both) be taken in respect of the following goods:

Tableware and other articles commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian), and
Tubes and pipes and blanks thereof of copper; bars of copper (unalloyed copper).

Details of the tariff items, under which the above mentioned goods are dutiable, are given below.

Tariff item	Unit	British preferential	Most favoured nation	General
69.11.001	lb	$7.50 Australia $3.75	$7.50 plus 40%	$7.50 plus 55%
69.11.002	lb	$7.50 Australia $3.75	$7.50 plus 40%	$7.50 plus 55%
69.11.009	lb	$7.50 Australia $3.75	$7.50 plus 40%	$7.50 plus 55%
69.11.019	lb	32½%	50%	60%
69.11.029	lb	32½% Australian 16½%	50%	60%
69.12.001	lb	$7.50 Australia $6.00	$7.50 plus 40%	$7.50 plus 55%
69.12.002	lb	$7.50 Australia $6.00	$7.50 plus 40%	$7.50 plus 55%
69.12.009	lb	$7.50 Australia $6.00	$7.50 plus 40%	$7.50 plus 55%
69.12.019	lb	32½%	50%	60%
69.12.029	lb	32½% Australia 26%	50%	60%
74.07.001	Cwt	Free	20%	25%

The Emergency Protection Authority is required to report to the Minister by May 10, 1972. In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Emergency Protection Authority will no doubt get in touch with their agents or the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc. PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', Wellington 43-706). The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member. Details may be obtained from the BTANZ.

Any British Trade association or firm requiring further details or proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. CRE 1163/72. CRE 1164/72.

CRE ext. 2321

Fiji

IMPORTATION OF RABBITS: The Fijian Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests has issued Legal Notice No. 29, of March 11, 1972, prohibiting the importation into Fiji of live rabbits.

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Australia

SPECIAL ADVISORY INQUIRY ON RESINS OF THE PROPYLENE TYPE: The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Special Advisory Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that urgent protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both), be taken in respect of resins of the propylene type (tariff item 39.02.130). Tariff details are obtainable from EDB ext. 468/469/401.

The Special Advisory Authority is required to report within 30 days of the date of the reference (in this case by May 8, 1972).

In the short time available for investigation, United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1 (tel: 01-799 7447).

CRE (ref. 2762/71)

TARIFF BOARD (DUMPING) INQUIRY ON FIBREGLASS INSECT SCREENING: The Australian Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the following questions, arising out of Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961-65:

(*a*) whether fibreglass insect screening (tariff item 70.20.290) has been or is being sold to a person in Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value in the country of exportation;

(*b*) whether, if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, the exportation of those goods is causing or is threatening injury to an Australian industry.

Interim anti-dumping action in the form of cash securities has been imposed on the goods concerned which are exported to Australia on and after April 13, 1972.

This matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra, which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification in this instance must be given to the Australian authorities not later than May 8, 1972. Before that date, therefore, United Kingdom trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference CRE 875/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1 (tel: 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

Brazil

DUTY EXEMPTIONS: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1246 exempts the following products from import duty:

2,4-D dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D Technical grade) with a minimum purity of 89.4 per cent, when imported exclusively for agricultural use (Brazilian tariff no. 29.16.99.09).

Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1260 exempts the following goods from import duty:

Tariff no.	Description
27.01.01.00	Coal, raw, in bulk or pulverised
27.01.02.00	Anthracite, raw or in bulk, whether or not pulverised
27.01.03.00	Coal, agglomerated
27.01.04.00	Anthracite, agglomerated
27.02.01.00	Lignite, raw, in bulk, or pulverised
27.02.02.00	Lignite, agglomerated
27.03.01.00	Peat, raw and in bulk
27.03.02.00	Peat, agglomerated
27.04.00.00	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat
27.05.02.00	Retort carbon
27.08.02.00	Mineral pitch coke
27.14.01.00	Petroleum coke

Prior authorisation will be required from the Solid Fuel Service of the National Petroleum Council.

Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1251 exempts the following products from import duty for a period of one year from February 16, 1972:

Bicalcium orthophosphate which, in relation to the total weight of the product, has a P_2O_5 content of 46 per cent or more, a maximum fluorine level of 0.2 per cent and a maximum arsenic content of 2 ppm, falling under Brazilian tariff heading 28.40.28.00, when destined exclusively for animal feeds.

Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1261 provides for the duty-free importation of rutile and anatase titanium dioxide pigments when the importer is able to prove he has purchased a specified amount of Brazilian-produced pigments.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1222 makes the following amendment to the customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty, ad valorem cif
73.29.99.00	Other (tyre chains and parts thereof, of iron or steel) ex: steel alloy chains ('blindagem') for tyre protection	55% Free

Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1229 increases the duty from 15 per cent to 45 per cent *ad valorem* cif on co-axial cable for inter-urban telephone transmission, falling under heading 85.23.01.01 of the customs tariff.

Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1231 makes the following amendment to the customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of duty, ad valorem cif
85.21.06.00	Electronic receiver valves Ex: without national similar	85% 55%

To qualify for the lower rate of duty the goods must be accompanied by a certificate showing the type and use of the valves, issued in the exporting country. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Colombia

PRIOR DEPOSITS REDUCED: Resolution No. 21 of March 8, 1972, issued by the Colombian Monetary Board reduces the prior import deposit on goods included in the following tariff numbers:

Deposit reduced to 10% fob value:			
32.05.A.II.b	32.05.C	32.07.B.II.k	34.02.B
32.05.A.III	32.05.D	34.02.A.I	40.05.A
32.05.B	32.07.B.II.ij	34.02.A.III	73.29.A.I
Deposit now 30% fob value:			
34.03			
Deposit reduced to 50% fob value:			
28.32.A.I	29.06.B.V	32.07.B.II.m	84.55.C
28.32.A.II	29.06.B.VI	32.07.B.II.n	84.55.D.I
28.48.D	32.07.B.II.c.2	32.08.D	84.55.D.II
29.04.B.IV	32.07.B.II.e	83.01.A.I	85.13.A.I
29.06.B.I	32.07.B.II.f	83.01.D.I	85.13.C
29.06.B.II	32.07.B.II.h.3	84.21.B	85.18.A.III
29.06.B.IV	32.07.B.II.j.3	84.04.B.II.a	85.18.B

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Decree 305 of February 26, 1972, issued by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit alters the rate of import duty on a large number of items in the Colombian tariff. Part or all of the following tariff numbers are affected:

05.07	08.05	08.06	09.02	16.02	16.04	16.05	21.03	21.04	22.05	22.09	27.10
27.13	28.19	28.25	28.32	28.45	28.46	28.47	28.48	29.04	29.05	29.06	29.07
29.09	29.10	29.11	29.12	29.13	29.16	32.05	32.07	32.08	33.03	33.06	34.02
34.03	35.02	35.04	37.02	37.03	37.04	38.03	38.19	40.10	40.12	40.14	49.08
52.01	52.02	55.02	67.01	68.16	69.13	70.14	70.19	70.20	70.21	73.13	73.21
73.23	73.25	73.26	73.29	73.30	73.31	73.32	73.33	73.34	73.38	73.39	73.40
74.13	74.14	74.15	74.18	74.19	75.06	76.08	76.12	76.15	76.16	77.03	77.04
78.06	79.05	79.06	80.06	82.01	82.02	82.03	82.04	82.06	82.08	82.09	82.10
82.11	82.12	82.13	82.14	82.15	83.01	83.02	83.03	83.04	83.05	83.06	83.07
83.09	83.10	83.11	83.12	83.13	83.14	83.15	84.01	84.02	84.03	84.04	84.05
84.06	84.07	84.08	84.09	84.10	84.11	84.12	84.13	84.14	84.15	84.16	84.18
84.19	84.20	84.21	84.22	84.26	84.30	84.31	84.32	84.33	84.36	84.37	84.40
84.42	84.43	84.44	84.45	84.47	84.51	84.55	84.56	84.58	84.59	84.60	84.65
85.07	85.09	85.10	85.11	85.13	85.15	85.17	85.18	85.20	85.21	87.02	89.01
90.03	90.04	90.05	90.07	90.09	90.10	90.14	92.01	92.02	92.03	92.04	92.05
92.06	92.07	92.08	92.10	92.11	92.12	95.03	96.02	97.01	97.04	97.05	97.06
97.07	98.01	98.03	98.04	98.10	98.11	98.12	98.14	98.15			

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

British Honduras

SUPPLIES (CONTROL) (PRICES) REGULATIONS, 1972: British Honduras Statutory Instrument No. 8 of 1972, issued by the Minister of Trade and Industry on February 29, published in the British Honduras *Government Gazette*, March 4, lays down new rules governing the control of prices. The rules—Supplies (Control) (Prices) Regulations, 1972—supersede those issued as Statutory Instrument No. 48 of 1963. A copy of the regulations may be loaned from Export Data Branch, Export Services Division. **EDB ext. 7312**

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Uruguay

TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL SURCHARGES CANCELLED: Uruguayan Presidential Decree No. 196/972, published in the *Official Gazette* of March 15, has cancelled Decree No. 800/971 of December 6, 1971, which set up temporary additional surcharges for import declarations pending clearance (see *Trade and Industry*, February 3, 1972, page 236). **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

United States

FOOD QUALITY: In response to a number of requests, the US Commissioner of Food and Drugs proposes to make public the levels of natural or unavoidable defects in food for human use, that presents no health hazard, which are used in considering recommendations for regulatory actions. Current levels may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant, Commissioner for Public Affairs, Food and Drug Administration, Room 15B-42, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md 20852. Comments should be submitted (preferably in quintuplicate) by May 29, 1972, to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in Room 6-88 at the same address. (FR 30.3.72)

NUTRITION LABELLING: The Commissioner of Food and Drugs has made proposals concerning the development of a system for identifying the nutritional qualities of food. Comments should be submitted (preferably in quintuplicate) by June 28, 1972, to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Room 6-88, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md 20852 (FR 30.3.72).

LAMPS AND REFLECTIVE DEVICES: The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration proposes to make two amendments to Motor Vehicle Safety Standards No. 108 and 108a. They relate to (i) the test method for reflex reflectors and (ii) turn signal and stop lamp performance requirements. Comments on both proposals should be submitted (10 copies) to Docket Section, NHTSA, Room 5219, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington DC 20590. Docket No. 72-4 should be quoted for (i) and Docket No. 72-5 for (ii). The deadline for comments is May 8, 1972 for (i) and June 8, 1972 for (ii). (FR 8.4.72.)

FIREWORK DEVICES: The *Board of Trade Journal* of May 27, 1970, gave notice of the banning of certain firework devices except where they were to be used for *bona fida* crop protection purposes. A petition has now been filed which proposes an amendment of the rule and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs has invited comments. At the same time he proposes to amend the rule with regard to the use of firework devices for crop protection purposes in view of the abuse of this provision. Comments on the proposals should be submitted (preferably in quintuplicate) by June 4, 1972, to the Hearing Clerk, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Room 6-88, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md 20852. (FR 5.4.72.)

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

ACCELERATOR CONTROL SYSTEMS: The *Board of Trade Journal* of November 4, 1970, gave notice of a proposal by the National Highway Safety Bureau to establish a safety standard for these systems. A new standard (No. 124) has now been adopted and is effective from September 1, 1973. The standard does not apply to motor-cycles. At the same time the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration proposes to amend the regulation with regard to the throttle return-to-idle requirements. The proposed effective date is September 1, 1973. Comments should be submitted (10 copies) by May 8, 1972, to Docket Section, NHTSA, Room 5221, 400 Seventh Street SW, Washington DC 20590. Docket No. 72-5 should be quoted. (FR 8.4.72.) **CRE ext. 2397**

TEXTILE CARE LABELLING: *Trade and Industry* of February 10, 1972, gave notice of a rule, relating to the care labelling of textile products, which is to become effective on July 3, 1972. Some uncertainty as to the application of this date has been expressed, and in order to clarify the position the Federal Trade Commission has now said that the new requirements will only apply to goods manufactured and entered into manufacturers inventory on or after July 3, 1972. Exporters to the US are advised to include a certificate, stating the date of manufacture, with shipments near to the deadline date of goods not bearing care labels.

EDB ext. 455/456/457

Dear Editor

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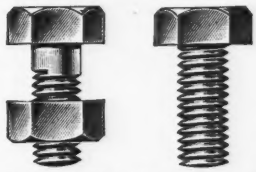

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